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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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From the London Times.

THE FALL OF DELHI—ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

The great news from India hardly seems to admit of analysis or discussion. Delhi, the famous city and arsenal on which all thoughts have been fixed for months, has fallen, and the rebellion of the Sepoys has received its deathblow. In presence of this great event everything else appears small and trifling. Although the intelligence by the present mail is fuller than usual, it seems dwarfed by the interest which attaches to this military exploit. Delhi was assaulted on the morning of the 14th of September. The attack was made in four columns, of which one, composed of the Cashmere Contingent, sent to our assistance by the late Gholab Singh, was repulsed. The others, however, were successful. An entrance was effected at the Cashmere gate, to the north of the city. An advance was made along the ramparts to the Cabul gate, on the northwest. Here we learn the resistance of the mutineers was obstinate and our own loss severe. It was not until the 16th that the magazine was stormed. On the 20th our troops took entire possession of the city. Our loss was 600 men, including 50 officers. Of the latter the names of six are given as having been killed in the assault; and four in the operations preceding it. The slaughter among the mutineers was no doubt very great. A large number escaped over the bridge, and among them the King of Delhi and his two sons, disguised in women's clothes. It is to be hoped that we shall hear that these three miserable chiefs of the rebellion have been taken and executed.

The loss to our troops has been indeed severe, but not more so than might be expected from the magnitude of the place, the desperation of the resistance, and the length of time over which the fighting extended. The casualties among the officers have been particularly heavy. We will not attempt to condole with those who are bereaved in this sad occasion. Suffice it to say that their sons, or brothers, or husbands have fallen in accomplishing one of the most brilliant exploits of our history, and in saving their country from by far the greatest calamity which has threatened it within our time. The effects of the capture of Delhi will be, no doubt, immediate and complete. The neck of the rebellion is indeed broken. The capital towards which the mutineers flocked from every quarter, the rendezvous to which they were evidently directed to repair, the chief city of the Mohammedan dynasty, and the residence of the mock king who had ruled in trembling state during the past four months, is now in the power of the foreign race whose expulsion was the end and aim of this dark plot, the roots of which have struck so deep, and the seed of which has been so long sown. To the utmost extremities of India will the news be borne, how, after standing their ground for months against an overwhelming array of native forces the dauntless islanders assaulted a city containing two or three times their number of enemies, and carried it after a stout resistance, destroying or driving out the army which held it, and sending the king to wander a fugitive until the certain hour of retribution comes.

The other news is of a checkered nature. First in interest is the fate of Lucknow. With regard to this place and its brave garrison we are happy to say that the intelligence is most favorable. General Havelock crossed the Ganges on the 19th of September, expecting to be joined almost immediately by Gen. Outram's forces. Letters had been received from Lucknow reporting that the garrison was in excellent spirits, and had repulsed an attack on the 5th of September with great loss to the assailants. They had provisions sufficient to last them to October 1st, by which day they were pretty sure to be relieved by Generals Havelock and Outram. The probable safety of this garrison, and the women and children it defends, will be received with as much pleasure as the more important news of the fall of Delhi, and the continued quiet of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Since the horrors of Cawnpore the attention of every one has been concentrated on Lucknow, and if any evil were to befall its defenders, all the successes of our arms in other places would hardly seem to make amends.

The fall of Delhi and the loss of the great arsenal there established has so completely crushed the chances of the mutineers that we may hear almost with indifference of the spasmodic outbreaks which are reported from different quarters. In Scinde, which is occupied by Bombay regiments, there have been attempts at revolt at Kurrachee, on the sea coast, at Hyderabad, in the centre, and at Shickapore, on the north, towards the Punjab. At the two latter places the mutineers were artillerymen, who seem especially predisposed to revolt whether it be that they think that without artillery we shall be powerless, or that they are solicited beyond all others by the enemy, who know the value of the arm. However, in each case the disturbance was promptly suppressed, and as Scinde is an isolated region, and a wing of the 4th King's Own, arrived from Mauritius, had been dispatched to Kurrachee, we may hope that there is an end of apprehension in that quarter. However there can be no doubt that the whole of Central India for more than a thousand miles—in fact, from Joudpore on the West to Assam on the East, was at the time of the fall of Delhi in a very disturbed state.

Rajpootana which contains the most warlike race in India, with perhaps the exception of the Sikhs, was full of rebels. The Joudpore Legion, that model force, according to Colonel Sykes, had defeated the Rajah's regular troops, giving another instance of a force raised and paid by ourselves turning against us, while the private troops of the native princes are staunch to our cause. General Lawrence had, however, attacked and defeated them, and was waiting at Beauw for the 89th regiment and other Europeans, which had been despatched by the Bombay government to enable General Roberts to relieve him. Proceeding eastward, we have Malwa in a very disturbed state, and Scinde vainly endeavoring to restrain the Gwalior Contingent. As yet his chief occupation has been to watch our troops—the Contingent, with his own; but in spite of all his efforts they have set off with the mutineers from Mhow and Indore, were on the Chumbul by the 6th; and at the last accounts were at Dholpore about fifty miles from Agra. The telegram from Calcutta states that they were expected to be at Agra by the 18th, but as when this was written the assault and capture of Delhi was not known, we may well believe that the Gwalior rebels will think better of the matter, and that the fall of the capital and the flight of the king will teach them a little discretion.

There is, in fact, no intelligence which would warrant the supposition that Agra has been really endangered. The last news speaks only of the death of Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Provinces, which took place on the 9th of September. Still proceeding eastward, we have the telegraph communication with Benares cut off, as is supposed, by the mutineers of Ramghut, in Behar. The Dinapore mutineers had gone up the country to Nagode, where they had persuaded the 50th Native Infantry to mutiny. One of the despatches speaks of Saugor and Jubbulpore, in Bundelcund, as being threatened by this gang, under the leadership of Koor Singh. The most eastern point of disturbance coincides with the extreme limit of the empire. Assam was threatened himself, and the Rajah had been apprehended.

This was the state of things when the troops of General Wilson and General Nicholson assaulted Delhi. What the effect of this great event has been on the mutineers throughout the whole country we shall only learn by succeeding mails. We may well expect it will be the signal for their dispersion, and that when they find that the capital of Mohammedan India is in our hands, the mutinous corps will fall to pieces, or turn to ravaging and pillaging the country in desultory bands.

With Delhi and Lucknow recovered, with the Punjab safe, and with troops arriving daily, we shall soon be able to dispose of any bands which may infest Central India. But it cannot be denied that the fall of Delhi has not been an hour too early. The prolonged resistance of the rebels was, no doubt, beginning to give new courage to the restless spirits all through the country. The disaffection of the Bombay regiments in Scinde, the proposed march of the Gwlaier Contingent on Agra, and of the Dinapore rebels on Jubbulpore, show how daring the enemy had become. What else, indeed, could be expected? Here were nearly 100,000 men and arms against us, or on the point of yielding to the temptation, and in the whole country, from the mouths of the Indus to the head waters of the Burhampooter, were only a few weak detachments of European troops. Except before Delhi, there was not a column containing 2,000 effective men. It is, indeed, wonderful that our people have stood with firmness every where, and the sight has, no doubt, had its effect. Their heroism has not been lost, but it is evident that we could no longer have trusted to it for keeping the enemy in awe. Happily, from the 20th of September a new state of things commenced.

All that has as yet been done has been without the aid of a single man direct from England. The Chinese force has been diverted, the Mauritius and the Cape have sent regiments, and that is all. However, at the time that the present mail was dispatched, the long expected succors from home were beginning to arrive. The Belleisle was at Calcutta with the 93d Highlanders which left England on the 17th of June. The Thebes, which sailed on the 31st of July with part of the 38th regiment, originally sent out to replace a regiment dispatched from Ceylon, had arrived at Galle, and will, no doubt, be sent on to Calcutta. By the next mail we may expect to hear that several thousand English solders are in the country, and thenceforward everything becomes easy. The mutineers have now no stronghold; they are in the open field, and must meet our troops in fair fight. The result cannot be doubtful. All that we have to fear now is that these desperate men will form themselves into bands of robbers and plunder the country, eluding a contest with us wherever they can. Indeed, we must look to see robbery, murder and incendiarism prevalent for many months to come. This is the most serious evil that still remains to be met. It must be met with swiftness and severity.

The Storming of Delhi.—The Philadelphia Journal publishes the following extract from a private letter received in that city from London, which is of interest from its statement of the number of Sepoys slaughtered in the capture of Delhi:

"LONDON, October 29, 1857.

"The news has just arrived that Delhi has been taken by the English after six days' siege, with a loss of 600 killed and wounded, and 10,000 Sepoys slaughtered; a just retribution."

The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce reports that six bedsteads of silver have been ordered from one of the large furniture establishments in that city by the Pasha of Egypt, in contemplation of the marriage of his son with the present Sultan's daughter. The articles are thus described: The work is of an arabesque character; the bedstead is composed throughout of pierced open metal work, doubly plated, with scrolls of matted and burnished silver in high relief. The head is pierced and surmounted with chased foliage, the foot harmonizing in character, and being enriched by a large arabesque shell. Fluted and polished pillars at each corner support gracefully arched open work, over which is intended to fall the musquito net—the only bed furniture used in the East. The silver work is thrown into relief by a lining of crimson velvet, and a mattress and bolster of green satin complete the ornaments of the couch. The cost of the set is estimated at $70,000.

There is a clerk who has been in the New York Post Office forty years. He formerly carried the whole Southern mail in a bag under his arm across the river to Jersey City. The same mail now amounts to 10,000 pounds.

When Col. Lee, of New York, was collecting subscriptions for the equestrian bronze statue of Washington, now standing a monument of patriotism and art at the corner of Union Park, he had occasion to visit an old curmudgeon in the neighborhood, and, pulling out his subscription paper, requested him to add his name to the list. But old Lucre declined. "I do not see," he said, "what benefit this statue will be to me; and five hundred dollars is a great deal to pay for the gratification of other people." "Benefit to you," replied the Colonel; "why, sir, it can be seen from every window in your house; it will be an ornament, and add dignity to the whole neighborhood, and it will perpetually remind you of the Father of his Country." "Ah! Colonel," answered old Lucre, "I do not require a statue to remind me of him, for I always carry Washington here," and he placed his hand upon his heart. "Then let me tell you," replied Col. Lee, "if that is so, all I have to say is, that you have got Washington in a d—d tight place!"

THE MAGICIAN IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Every one has seen or heard speak of the great Robert Houdin. Besides being the prince of conjurors, he is an able mathematician and mechanician, and his electric clock, made for the Hotel de Ville of his native town of Blois, obtained a medal at the Paris Exhibition. It is not generally known that he was sent to Algeria by the French Government on a mission connected with the black art—probably the first time that a conjuror has been called upon to exercise his profession in Government employ. Some details of his expedition have just been published. Its object was to destroy the influence exercised among the Arab tribes by the marabouts—an influence often mischievously applied. By a few clumsy tricks and impostures these marabouts pass themselves off as sorcerers; no one, it was justly thought, was better able to eclipse their skill and discredit their science than the man of inexhaustible bottles.

One of the great pretensions of the marabout was invulnerability. At the moment a loaded musket was pointed at him, and the trigger pulled, he pronounced a few cabalistic words, and the weapon did not go off. Houdin detected the trick, and showed that the touch-hole was plugged. The Arab wizard was furious, and abused his French rival. "You may revenge yourself," quietly replied Houdin; "take a pistol—load it yourself—here are bullets, put one in the barrel; but before doing so mark it with your knife." The Arab did as he was told. "You are quiet certain now," said Houdin, "that the pistol is loaded, and will go off. Tell me, do you feel no remorse in killing me thus, notwithstanding that I authorize you?" "You are my enemy," coldly replied the Arab; "I will kill you." Without replying, Houdin stuck an apple on the point of a knife, and calmly gave the word to fire. The pistol was discharged, the apple flew away, and there appeared in its place, stuck on the point of the knife, the bullet the marabout had marked. The spectators remained mute from stupefaction; the marabout bowed before his superior. "Allah is great!" he said, "I am vanquished."

Instead of the bottle from which, in Europe, Robert Houdin pours an endless stream of every description of wines and liquors, he called for an empty bowl, which he kept continually full of boiling coffee, but few of the Arabs would taste it, for they made sure that it came direct from the Devil's own coffee-pot. He then told them that it was in his power to deprive them of all strength, and to restore it to them at will, and he produced a small box, so light that a small child could lift it with its finger; but it suddenly became so heavy that the strongest man present could not raise it, and the Arabs, who prize physical strength above everything, looked with terror at the great magician who, they doubted not could annihilate them by the more exertion of his will. They expressed this belief; Houdin confirmed them in it, and promised that on the day appointed, he would convert one of them into smoke. The day came, the throng was prodigious; a fanatical marabout had arreed to give himself up to the sorcerer. They made him stand on a table, and covered him with a transparent gauze; then Houdin and another person lifted the table by the two ends, and the Arab disappeared in a cloud of smoke. The terror of the spectators was indescribable; they rushed out of the place, and ran a long distance before some of the boldest thought of returning to look after the marabout. They found him near the place where he had been evaporated; but he could tell them nothing; and was like a drunken man, ignorant of what had happened to him.

Thenceforward Houdin was venerated, and the marabouts were despised; the object of the French Government was completely attained. The fashion of "testimonials" having, it appears, infected even the Arabs, a number of chiefs presented the great French conjuror with a piece of Arab writing, wonderfully decorated, hyperbolical and eulogistic, and to which they were so attentive as to append a French translation. Besides this memorial of his Algerine trip, Houdin has a rosary which he one day borrowed from an Arab to perform a trick with, and which the owner persuaded that Sheitan in person was before him, and refused to receive it back.—*Letter from Paris.*

Men Mantua-Makers.—The last feminine occupation which we imagined would be entered upon by men was dressmaking; yet we were doomed the other day, on going into an upper room appropriated to the sale of patterns of basques, waists, sleeves, &c., to see a man presiding over the establishment. He was holding forth to the ladies who came there to be measured and fitted, on the comparative merits of street and house basques, rounded and pointed waists; short and flowing sleeves; double points behind and a suitable length and taper of "the darts" in front. Every peculiarity of the female form divine was expatiated upon by him in his copious explanations: and to illustrate, he passed his fingers across the waist of a lady near, showing how the pattern should be laid on. He issues directions for the fitting of full and slender forms, and decides on the styles best suited to them. We saw him walk to a table covered with sleeve patterns, take them up one by one, and exhibit the special beauty of each to the customer, examining to see whether her arm were plump or thin, and informing her which would be desirable for her. We did not see the process of fitting a lining; but we have no doubt the gentleman superintendent is on hand on all such occasions. It is a pity we have not an Indian war to take away such surplus population, and leave women to fill their appropriate spheres. But it is the ladies' own fault; why will they tolerate such intrusions on the employments of their own sex, and such invasions of common decency.

N. Y. Express.

Another Church Division.—A Convention representing the Northern and Western Conferences of the *Methodist Protestant Church*, which was in session at Cincinnati several days of last week, has taken measures to secede from the Southern branch of the Church. The cause of the division has grown out of the agitation of the slavery question.

One hundred and fifty workmen were discharged from the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Saturday,—and discharges will continue until the building of the new sloop-of-war is fairly under way.

Living in Tazewell County, Va.—At Jeffersonville, Tazewell county, living is said to be cheap enough. Eggs 6¼ cents per dozen; chickens 6¼ cents each; bacon 10 cents per pound; corn 25 cents per bushel; and wood only $1 per cord.

Truly Generous.—The late John E. Thayer, a wealthy man of Boston, was engaged to be married to Miss Cornelia A. Granger. In his will made shortly after his engagement, and before his illness, he left her the interest of $250,000, to be used for her benefit, *whether married or single.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19, 1857.

END OF THE PANIC.—Every thing in the Northern cities and in England indicates that the panic is over, and that things are fast returning to a settled condition. The London Times expressed great satisfaction at the suspension of the New York banks, and argued that if it had occurred two weeks earlier, it would have saved many from failure, both in this country and in England; whereas, if it had been delayed two weeks later it would have produced general bankruptcy here and many failures there. So that, instead of producing a panic in England, the suspension of the New York banks was a relief there. And when this fact became known in New York it made stocks buoyant and all things comparatively cheerful.

The speculative shipments of gold from England to the United States is not profitable, in the present condition of things, and thus one of the disturbing causes will probably soon cease to operate. The banks in New York have already seven or eight millions more than they had when they suspended, and large accessions will of course be made from California.

With a return of confidence, the country, abounding with all the elements of wealth, will spring forward in another career of prosperity, of speculation, and of universal credit, to be brought up again some of these days by another panic.

It is believed that the banks in New York will be prepared and ready to resume by the 1st of January next. It is stated, too, (but with less probability,) that orders are going out to England for Spring goods in such quantities as to present encouraging prospects for the revenue of the government.

The "Hungry Riots" in New York appear to have dwindled to insignificance. The U. S. troops have been withdrawn from their guard of the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, but are directed to hold themselves in readiness for action if required.

SHORT CREDITS.—The Book Publishers of New York have held a meeting and after full discussion unanimously resolved to reduce their term of credit from six months to four months.

They give as a reason for this, that they have to pay cash for a large portion of the materials out of which their books are made, before they are sold. And they express the belief that their new system of short credits will not only benefit the publisher and the jobber but the retailer also, "by enabling the latter to abolish or shorten credits to consumers."

It is a step in the right direction, that of shortening credits; for the present habit of buying upon indefinite time, which sometimes degenerates into interminable time (if we may be allowed the Irishism,) is destructive of the proper profits of business. No man should buy any thing on credit if he has not the confident assurance of being able to settle up at least once in six months.

STOCK SALES.—We note sales in New York on Saturday of 5,000 North Carolina sixes at 87, and 6,000 do. at 87½. And on Monday $18,000 at 87½, and $5,000 at 88.

The Petersburg Intelligencer mentions a sale in that place of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Stock at $57—par value $100.

WESTERN CROPS.—A letter to the Journal of Commerce concludes some pretty tall bragging as to Indiana crops by stating that "the State Agricultural Fair which closed last month, offered a premium of a silver pitcher to the farmer who raised the best five acres of corn, the most corn to the acre, and the best. The award to be made on the judgment of three disinterested men in the township, by measuring the corn in the field,—a single acre,—and estimating the quantity of the whole from that acre. They were to go before a magistrate and give their award *under oath* as to the quantity of the five acres, judging of the whole by the measurement made of a single acre. The award *under oath*, was *eight hundred and fifty-seven bushels and one-half bushel* for the *five acres*—or one hundred and seventy-one bushels and one-half bushel to the single acre. "Credat Judæus Appella,—non Ego," would probably be the answer of a New England farmer. But the fact is so."

It may be so, but the same writer quotes the price of this corn after getting it to market at 20 cents per bushel, $171 for the product of the five acres, $34 to the acre. That does not look so large. The farmers of Duplin and Sampson, whose achievements in the way of big crops are chronicled elsewhere, can sell their 100 bushels to the acre at 80 cents, and throw the Hoosier into the shade when they come to a showing of the needful. Even in our Cumberland sandhills we can do better than that. At our late fair a premium of $10 was awarded to Alex. Bullard, Esq., for a yield of 68 bushels of corn to the acre, which, as he said, he could then sell to his neighbors at $1 a bushel. He manured his land, it is true. He put on $20 worth of manure and increased the production from 20 to 68 bushels. The profits from his extra 48 bushels, after paying for manure, almost equal the Indiana brag.

North Carolina is not such a bad State to live in after all. It *is* a "very good State to move from," because previous residence in North Carolina is considered elsewhere as *prima facie* evidence of a fitness for high places. [We don't mean the gallows, though we have known North Carolinians who bid fair to attain that distinction at home, secure pleasanter places for observation abroad.]

DUPLIN AND SAMPSON AGRICULTURE.—The Senior Editor of the Standard, who has been on a visit to these counties, says:

"A glance at the agricultural productions and at the swine and cattle of Duplin and Sampson, is at once suggestive of fine lands and successful farming. While in Kenansville and Clinton we heard of unimproved lands yielding from ten to fifteen barrels of corn to the acre. A farmer in Sampson gathered from one acre of improved land the present season one hundred and seven bushels, or more than twenty-one barrels of corn; and from an acre of unimproved land, seven barrels. Both Counties abound in marl and lime and other materials for manuring and improving land.

"The Agricultural Societies of the two Counties have undoubtedly been of service in stimulating the productions of the earth, and advancing domestic manufactures and the mechanic arts. We were glad to find a determination existing among all with whom we conversed to keep up the Societies with their annual Fairs, and to render them still more useful in the future."

The Editor of the Standard has also been on a visit to Wilmington, and goes back from the commercial section of the State with enlightened ideas as to the value of Mr. Clay's American System, which his party has warred against for so many years. He says:

"We saw with our own eyes that of which we have so often heard, to wit, cabbages, onions, apples, Irish potatoes, hay and the like in large quantities in the Wilmington market, not from the interior of North-Carolina, but from the Northern States. No sensible person will blame the Wilmington people for this. On the contrary, we know they are anxious to trade more extensively than they do with the people of their own State west of them, and a way for this trade has been opened as far west as Charlotte; yet they are still dependent to a large extent on the Northern States for their vegetables, their hay, their butter, and other articles of daily domestic use. Ho! ye agriculturists, ye farmers and gardeners of the interior and western portions of the State!—do ye wish to make money? Are ye alive to *your own* interests? If so, produce a surplus of these things and send them to Wilmington. Go there and trade. Sell for money, or exchange your products for groceries and dry goods. Wilmington is said to be the cheapest market in the South in the way of groceries and West India products generally. Her merchants are enterprising and honest, and her citizens have labored for years, and are still laboring to build up a commercial City worthy of the State. If you cannot do quite as well by going there to trade, which we do not admit, nevertheless go, *it is in your own State.* What Wilmington exports she gets the specie for, or its equivalent; and this specie, or its equivalent, is just so much added to the wealth of North-Carolina. But if you send or carry your produce to markets out of the State, you are compelled to take bank paper for it—the bank paper of other States; and thus it is *that other States not only export but bank for us to a large extent.* Is not that so?"

That is the protection doctrine in a nut-shell. "If you cannot do quite as well" by using United States manufactures of all kinds, as you can by using the products of European pauper labor, neverthless use it, for *"it is in your own country."* Specie is thus retained in the United States, instead of being sent to Europe, "and this specie is just so much added to the wealth of" the United States.

FINE CORN.—S. H. Christian, Esq., of Montgomery county, has presented us with several ears of corn, some of which measure 14 inches in length. He says that the seed came from Kentucky, "the Kentucky white corn," and that the yield is about a third to two-fifths greater than from seed of the common corn of his neighborhood. This changing of seed, always selecting the best, is undoubtedly one of the secrets of successful farming.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—We see it stated in several quarters that experiments have proved that this cane will not make sugar. It will, however, be still exceedingly valuable for molasses and for food for stock.

At the late South Carolina State Fair, premiums were awarded to the following persons in North Carolina: John S. Davidson, of Mecklenburg county, for best Durham bull and heifer; and to Boyden & Son for Ploughs.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—We learn from the Biblical Recorder that the Rev. James McDaniel, of this town, was re-elected, with entire unanimity, President of the late Convention; Elder J. B. Solomon Secretary; and Elders Q. H. Trotman, W. M. Wingate and J. J. James Vice Presidents. In his opening address, Mr. McDaniel remarked, that, of those brethren who were present when the Convention was organized, twenty-eight years since, in the town of Tarboro', only one besides himself was now present. Nearly all of that little but devoted band were gathered to their Fathers, and had entered upon their reward in the world of glory.

The following Delegates were appointed to a Convention to be held at Greenville, S. C., to provide for establishing a General Theological Seminary for the South and South West, viz: J. McDaniel, J. J. James, J. L. Pritchard, T. W. Tobey, T. E. Skinner, J. Mitchell, W. M. Wingate, J. B. Solomon, Q. H. Trotman, T. H. Pritchard, A. McDowell, W. Hooper.

The principal incident of the Convention was the completion of the subscription of $50,000 for the endowment of Wake Forest College. "Brethren who had previously given liberally to this object, anxious for the completion of the work, came forward and increased their subscriptions, and thus the work was accomplished."

The Convention adjourned to meet in Raleigh on Wednesday before the 2d Sabbath in November, 1858.

CROPS IN TENNESSEE.—A letter to the Editors of this paper from Hardeman County, says that the cotton crop of West Tennessee is shorter than any since 1831; corn a fair average; pork scarce and high.

TEXAS SENATORS.—Messrs. J. P. Henderson and J. W. Hemphill have been elected successors to Generals Rusk and Houston, who have represented Texas since her admission into the Union. Mr. Henderson is a native of Lincoln County, N. C., and represented that county in our State Legislature. Mr. Hemphill is at present, we believe, Chief Justice of Texas.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—342,760 bales against 622,020 bales last year—decrease, 279,260 bales.

LARGE BUSINESS.—The Fredericksburg Va. News tells of a gentleman who carried $425 in Farmers' (Va.) Bank and Bank of Virginia notes to the Bank of Virginia in Fredericksburg, to take up a note of $424 69. The Bank refused to give thirty-one cents in specie in change and protested the note.

SPURGEON ON BONNETS.—The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon was lately advised, says the Edinburgh Review, to preach against the prevailing folly in head-gear. As he took his place on the platform, he paused, looked around him, and said, "I have been requested to rebuke the bonnets of the day: but—upon my word—I don't see any;" as, being in front of the ladies, he could not.

LATER FROM EUROPE

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 14.

The Ariel, from Bremen, via Southampton, was boarded off Cape Race last night by the news yacht of the New York Associated Press.

The Ariel left Southampton on the evening of the 4th instant, and brings London and Liverpool advices of that day,—four days later than those by the Arabia.

She has 184 passengers, and over $400,000 in specie.

The attempt to launch the Great Eastern was made on the appointed day, but resulted in a failure; and the second trial had been postponed one month. Several persons were injured, two of them seriously.

There is nothing new from India.

The English money market was in a depressed state.

Commercial Intelligence.—The Liverpool cotton market opened more steady, but closed on Tuesday with a declining tendency. There was, however, no change in prices since the departure of the Arabia. The sales of the three days were 15,500 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was dull, with a declining tendency, except for wheat.

The goods market at Manchester was dull and gloomy; sales unimportant.

At Leeds there was little business doing.

The Huddersfield woollen market was inactive.

The Ariel's news anticipates that of the City of Washington, which has since arrived at New York with the same dates.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

Further from Utah—Martial Law Declared.—Brigham Young has proclaimed martial law throughout the Territory of Utah. He claims the right to do so by virtue of his authority as Governor and Indian Superintendent. He expressly forbids the U. S. Troops entering the territory without his authority, and complains that the Mormons have not been treated as American citizens—the object of the misrepresentations on which the Government has acted being to drive them from the territory. His language is so hostile, that the Government regards it as a declaration of war.

Col. Johnson writes from the Camp on Sweet Water, that it is impossible for him to communicate with Col. Alexander, who is one hundred and sixty miles in advance. The road is completely beset with companies of Mormons.

The Secretary of War thinks it impossible to send further men and supplies until the Spring.

The general belief here is that the troops are in a critical condition.

North-Carolina Railroad.—The Directors of this Road held a special meeting in this City on Friday last, all of them but two being in attendance. Considerable business connected with the details of the operations of the Company was transacted, but none of public importance.

We are indebted to one of the Directors (Gen. Saunders,) for a statement of the comparative receipts of the Road for the first four months of the years 1856 and 1857; from which it appears the total amount received from passengers, freight, and mails for the months of July, August, September, and October, 1856, was one hundred and eight thousand three hundred and seven dollars and seventy cents; and from the same sources and for the same months in 1857, one hundred and thirty-one thousand and twenty-four dollars seventy-seven cents—showing an increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars and seven cents over 1856. If this rate of increase should continue, the receipts of the Road the present year will reach four hundred thousand dollars.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Getting Back to English.—We see that a lady, advertising in a Mississippi paper, spells her name "Lizzy," with a "y."

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr Croton, Mr JAMES W. BRITT of Marlboro' district, S. C., to Miss MARGARET A., daughter of John R. Howell, Esq., of Stanly county, N. C.

In St. Peter's Church, Cheraw, S. C., on the 10th inst., by the Rev. P. N. Lynch, D. D., of Charleston, Mr. EUSTACE R. PINKNEY, of Walterboro', S. C., to Miss JULIANNA, youngest daughter of Conlaw Lynch, Esq., of Cheraw.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday evening, after a protracted illness, Miss LAURA BAKER, daughter of the late James Baker, in the 62d year of her age. She has left many warm friends and sorrowing relatives, who loved her for her kindness of heart, and cheerful spirit. She died calmly and peacefully, in the communion of the Episcopal Church, and in the comfortable hope of a happy immortality.

In Graham, Alamance county, on the 10th inst., Mr ARCH'D RAY of this county, in the 34th year of his age.

At his residence, in Moore county, on the 5th of Oct., Mr. ANGUS D. McDONALD, in the 42th year of his age. He was a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian C[illegible]. He bore his protracted illness with much

[illegible]ed are the dead, who die in the Lord."

[illegible]ounty, recently, ANDREW MATTHIEU, [illegible] of Salisbury, but a native of France, aged 96.

In Charlotte, on Saturday last, Col. JOHN SLOAN, aged about 65 years.

In Camden, Ark., on the 10th ult., Dr. HENRY W. GRAHAM, son of the late John D. Graham, of Lincoln, N. C.

From the National Intelligencer.

BUBBLE SCHEMES.

The following suppositious case is intended to exemplify the fictitious nature of certain swindling schemes which have been sometimes concocted in New York, and possibly elsewhere, and by the false representations of interested presses puffed into public confidence until enough credulous people were taken in to fill the pokets of the confederates, when they would quietly withdraw and leave their victims in the lurch to repent of their folly over the bursted bubble.

For the National Intelligencer.

Wall Street Stocks—The Soft-Soap and Universal Washing Company.

The history of "*The Soft-Soap Washing Company*" is a forcible illustration of the truth of the maxim, "*All is not gold that glitters;*" and should prove a warning to the unwary not to invest their money in "securities" that are but "baseless fabrics of visions," founded on unscrupulousness, dishonest plans, or idle dreams, and are no more *securities* than straws are to drowning men.

This company issued its prospectus, in a very handsomely bound pamphlet of some thirty-five pages, giving a learned and elaborate description of the history of *soap*, both hard and soft, from its earliest invention, stating also its multifarious uses and applications down to the date of the company's organization. The importance, in fact necessity, of *washing* was also earnestly dwelt upon; and the mind was gradually prepared by these pleasing and instructive disquisitions for the *programme* which followed.

This first set forth "the valuable property of the company, consisting of a vast bed of ashes in close proximity to a great deposit of fat." The fat was supposed to have dropped, just at that point, from the clouds, as in some parts of the earth blood, flesh, and fish have been known to descend in showers. The origin of the ashes could not well be accounted for; it might have been natural, or perhaps artificial; it was not of much consequence; the company deemed it sufficient that the ashes were there. Besides these "elements so essential to the manufacture of soap," the company possessed "a large tract of land strongly impregnated with soda, through which flowed a broad and rapid stream." The company "did not choose to enlarge on the great advantages to be derived from their fine water power, the alkaline character of the soil, and the abundant growth of noble forest trees on their property:" "they would confine themselves exclusively to the wonderful means they possessed—which was the primary object of their organization—of manufacturing *soap* in any quantity and of every quality; and the facilities afforded them of *washing*, at the lowest prices, in the shortest possible time, and in the best style and most thorough manner, every variety of garment, without regard to number, color, texture, or material."

"To enable them to fulfil the expectations of the public," [these *expectations* are always *anticipated*,] "the company have erected, in the most convenient location, a majestic edifice, two hundred feet in length by one hundred in breadth," [nothing was said *of the height*,] "in which the soap will be manufactured and the garments washed. Steam," [thus said the report.] "is the power contemplated eventually, when the business of the company shall have increased so much that reliance can no longer be had on water power. This contingency the company think may not happen in two or even three years; but to guard against such a result, and be provided, in the possible event of a sudden fall in the water, with a suitable power-substitute, that the supply may remain equivalent to the demand, they have ordered an engine of one hundred horse power, which will be ready for the factory in a month at farthest.

"As the property is located near the populous city of New York, it may be deemed advisable to undertake the bleaching of the multitudinous *unwashed* of that city: in this case the company may be compelled to resort at once to the steam-engine, for the sake of greater power, the dirt adhering more tenaciously to the cuticle than to a garment. As the consumption of *soap* in the *washhouse* would be immense," [perhaps one-tenth of all manufactured,] "it may prove highly advantageous to the stockholders, as a means of introducing more extensively their various saponaceous compounds, to cleanse the 'hard' with *soft* and the 'soft' with *hard* soap—to say nothing of the benefit conferred upon *the washed* by so doing.

"Having thus made an exhibit of the company's objects and plans, it only remains to demonstrate the splendid profits sure to accrue to the fortunate stockholders. The capital of the compauy is *fixed*" [how moderate, and modest, and disinterested!] "at $3,000,000 or 300,000 shares at $10 per share. It was deemed best to adopt this standard that all classes might participate in the brilliant profits of the company." [The poor were to be 'taken in' as well as the rich.] "It is estimated that with 1,000,000 pieces to wash per week, at two cents each—a saving of 200 per cent., the usual price being six cents each—the annual income of the company *from washing alone* will amount to $1,040,000. Deducting fifty per cent. for the expenses, leaves $520,000 as the nett profit for one year, or about seventeen per cent. on the capital stock. This is taking the *lowest possible* estimate of the number of garments washed.

"With a million of inhabitants within a circle of twenty miles in diameter, it may be safely conjectured that at least 10,000,000 of pieces, including garments, bed and table linen, &c., are washed weekly. Suppose one-fifth part of this number is done up at our establishment, (and, considering our proximity and cheap prices, this is not an extravagant hypothesis,) we shall have a clear profit of one cent on each piece washed, equivalent to $20,000 per week, or *thirty-five per cent.* per annum on the capital stock.

"We have refrained from dwelling on the profits that must accrue from the manufacture and sale of soap, the cultivation of our two thousand acres of land, or the development of its alkaline, mineral, and vegetable wealth. We have labored, and we think satisfactorily, to show what vast profits must be derived from *washing alone;* and, as our object is one not only of emolument to ourselves and the stockholders, but of philanthropy—having at heart the outward purification at least of our race—we feel confident that our enterprise will meet the approbation and encouragement of a discerning and liberal public.

J. LYE, President.

"A. L. L. WRIGHT, Secretary."

The company thus launched forth its enterprise. It soon became the town-talk; had its bull-paper and its bear-paper, its puffers and its *downcriers*—for these last often prove very serviceable, especially when they are "shrewdly suspected" of being *interested* in the stock. The Morning Chronicle (the Bull-paper) announced to the world that the company "was doing a great business;" "that the amount of filth brought to light through its instrumentality was *positively shocking;* and that a dividend of ten per cent. might assuredly be expected the ensuing month." "The street" was astonished, thunder-struck. The stock had been sold *privately* for $1 per share, $10 being par; but on the *promise* of a dividend it suddenly rose to 60 per cent.! The "old ones" who started the humbug, and paid originally 10 cents per share, *now sold out.* They kept quiet, "laid low," said nothing, except it was to praise the stock; but hey sold out, or "*let it slide,*" as they elegantly say in Wall street. The new "green ones" came in, and suddenly, to their profound surprise, found themselves the *sole possessors* of "the vast and splendid property." But they were nothing daunted; washing must be done, soap must be bought; and then there was "the dividend," which should make the stock "touch par." They did not examine the property for themselves, nor wisely inquire into its merits; they only listened to what was told them in "the street," and, like many other fools, believed what they heard.

In a few days, however, the excitement of "the rise" being over and the stock stationary, it was one fine morning savagely stated in *the Gazette* (a Bear paper) that "*the Soft Soap and Universal Washing Company*" would not and could not "declare a dividend;" that it had no money, and could borrow none; that "the vast deposit of ashes," so boastingly proclaimed to the public, was a *sham;* that the "reservoir of fat" was a *wholly artificial* contrivance, got up by designing, unprincipled speculators, who were little better than common ruffians, (good Heavens!) that the land was *worthless,* and the water-power insignificant; that the company was head over heels in debt; and it was believed that when the stock reached 60 per cent. an *immense* "*over-issue*" was made! This thundering announcement fell on the startled ears of the stockholders in Wall street before the meeting of the first Board in the morning; and before the second Board met in the afternoon many who had paid 60 per cent. for their stock were glad to sell at 10 per cent.

The next morning appeared the following circular in several of the daily papers:

Office of the Soft Soap and Universal Washing Co.
NEW YORK, June,— 185–.

It is with unfeigned regret that the Board of Directors is compelled to inform the stockholders that, owing to tightness in the money market, [money was then very abundant on *good* security,] it has been disappointed in negotiating a loan, with which it was intended to pay the dividend; the earnings of the company having been diverted from their legitimate channel to defray unavoidable expenses. [Very clear and satisfactory that! But the truth was that the President and his friends had most of *the earnings in their pockets,* besides having had their washing done gratis.]

The Board is also under the sad necessity of stating that an "over-issue" [why not call it *robbery* at once?] of some 200,000 shares has been made, and that energetic measures are now being employed to detect the perpetrators of the fraud. [The President knew all about it at the time.]

In conclusion, the Board would inform the stockholders that, in spite of present embarrassments, the prospects of the company are most brilliant; that the reports in circulation as to the value of the property and the soundness of the company's condition are the fabrications of unscrupulous speculators; that the amount of dirt in the Empire city and its environs continues to increase, which fact must be highly encouraging to all interested in the success of our enterprise; and that, with a little more patience on the part of the stockholders, and two or three additional instalments, [for the Board to pocket,] there is no such thing as *fail* with the Soft Soap and Universal Washing Company.

By order of the Board.
J. LYE, President.
A. L. L. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Lotteries in Georgia.—The subject of lotteries has again engaged the attention of the Georgia Legislature, through a resolution which was introduced, proposing to renew the management of the Fort Gaines Lottery. The whole system was subjected to a thorough examination by the legislators, and but one opinion was expressed upon its merits,—plainly indicating that public sentiment in that State has recently undergone a wholesome change. Lotteries were unanimously pronounced a curse and a swindle; and so great is the hostility to the entire system, that it is not only probable that the Fort Gaines bill will be defeated, but it is evident that the last charter has been granted by the authorities of the State. It is gratifying to remark this progress of the reform movement which was initiated so many years ago; for it goes to substantiate the first convictions of good men that lotteries are prejudicial to the interests and good morals of society.

Journal of Commerce.

Death of a Great Millionaire.—The London *Times,* of the 2d inst., contains a long biographical notice of one of the "merchant princes" of the great metropolis, who has had most extensive relations with this country. Mr. James Morrison, the eminent millionaire in question, died at his seat, Basildon Park, on the 30th ult., aged 68, and worth $20,000,000, a considerable portion of which, it is stated by the *Times,* is invested so that it suffers no diminution by the present commercial difficulties. He went to London a poor boy, and laid the foundation of his great wealth by engaging in the dry goods trade, in which he was the first to introduce the principle of selling at a small profit to increase the amount of his sales. He afterwards invested largely in lands, and owned large estates in several English counties, and also in Scotland.

Forty-Seven States.—Would any one believe, without looking into it, that we are in a fair way of carrying the number of sovereign States, originally thirteen, and now thirty-one, up to forty-seven! But so it is. In the first place there are Oregon, Kansas and Minnesota, whose constitutions are already formed or forming. It is hoped that they will be admitted the coming winter, making the members of the confederacy thirty-four. Then New Mexico, Nebraska and Washington, already thriving territories, will swell the aggregate to thirty-seven. Four new States to be carved out of Texas, according to provisions in the treaty of annexation, will give us forty-one. Two additional States demanded from the area now included in California, would make forty-three. Arizona, Neosho, Dacotah and Columbus territories carry us up to forty-six and lovely Utah will be the forty-seventh.

Boston Journal.

'Sunday Corn.'—An American infidel, boasting in a published letter that he had raised two acres of "Sunday corn," which he intended to devote to the purchase of infidel books, adds, "All the work done on it was done on Sunday, and it will yield some seventy bushels to the acre, so I don't see but that Nature or Providence has smiled upon my Sunday work, however the priests or the Bible may say that work done on that day never prospers. My corn tells another story." To this the editor of an agricultural paper replies. "If the author of this shallow nonsense had read the Bible half as much as he has the works of his opponents, he would have known that the great Ruler of the universe does not always square up his accounts with mankind in the month of October.

Post Mortem Tricks.—In Wheeling, Va., last week, a young man, for $5, hired a neighbor to frighten his sweetheart by dressing as a ghost, and advising her in a sepulchral tone—such as is used by all respectable ghosts to marry him. Some of the fast boys caught the bogus ghost, and belabored him until he called for quarter in a manner closely resembling a human being.

Specie Payments.—The Governor of Alabama, in his annual message, recommends that the banks resume specie payments on the 1st of May next.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE ON THE PLAINS.

The Los Angelos (California) Star has the following letter giving some particulars of a recent massacre on the overland route to California:

SAN BERNARDINO, Oct. 4, 1857.

I take this opportunity of informing you of the murder of an entire train of emigrants, on their way from Missouri and Arkansas to this State, via Great Salt Lake City, which took place, according to the best information I can acquire, (which is, primarily, through Indians,) at the Mountain Meadows, which are at or near the Rim of the Great Basin, and some distance south of the most southern Mormon settlements, between the 10th and 12th ultimo. It is absolutely one of the most horrible massacres I have ever had the painful necessity of relating.

The company consisted of about one hundred and thirty men, women, and children, and including some forty or fifty capable of bearing arms. They were in possession of quite an amount of stock, consisting of horses, mules, and oxen. The encampment was attacked about daylight in the morning, so say the Indians, by the combined forces of all the various tribes immediately in that section of the country. It appears that the majority of them were slain at the first onset made by the Indians. The remaining force formed themselves into the best position their circumstances would allow; but before they could make the necessary arrangements for protecting themselves from the arrows there were but few left who were able to bear arms. After having corralled their wagons, and dug a ditch for their protection they continued to fire upon the Indians for one or two days, but the Indians had so secreted themselves that, according to their own statement, there was not one of them killed, and but few wounded. They (the emigrants) then sent out a flag of truce, borne by a little girl, and gave themselves up to the mercy of the savages, who immediately rushed in and slaughtered all of them, with the exception of fifteen infant children, that have since been purchased with much difficulty by the Mormon interpreters.

I presume it would be unnecessary for all practical purposes to relate the causes which gave rise to the above described catastrophe, from the simple fact that it will be attributed to the Mormon people, let the circumstances of the case be what they may. But it seems, from a statement which I received from Elders William Mathews and William Hyde, who were in great Salt Lake City at the time this train was there, recruiting their "fit out," and were on the road to this place at the time when they were murdered, but several days' journey in the rear—somewhere about the Beaver Mountains, which is between Parawan and Fillmore cities—that the causes were something like these: The train camped at Corn Creek, near Fillmore City, where there is an Indian village, the inhabitants of which have raised a crop of wheat and a few melons, &c., and in trading gave them cash for their wheat, and they not knowing the value of coin were severely cheated. They wanted a blanket for a sack of wheat, but they gave them fifty cents and told them that that amount would buy a blanket.

They also had an ox with them which had died, and they put strychnine in him for the purpose of poisoning the Indians; also put poison of some description in the water, which is standing in holes. This occasioned several deaths among them within a few days after the departure of the train. And upon this, it seems, the Indians gathered themselves together, and had no doubt chosen the place of attack, and arranged every thing before the train arrived at the place where they were murdered. J. WARD CHRISTIAN.

Movements of the Mormons.—By the arrival of the St. Louis, with California papers to the 20th of October, we have one or two items of peculiar significance at this moment, in consequence of the anomalous state of our relations with the Mormons. On the 26th of September the Mormon colony in Carson Valley departed in one grand train, numbering 985 men, women, and children, 148 wagons, and 700 head of live stock, for Salt Lake, in obedience to the summons of Brigham Young. Although it has been supposed that this emigration from California is merely the forerunner of one by the united Mormon nation to Washington Territory, there is little doubt that Brigham, in anticipation of the arr val of the United States troops in the Territory, is calling in his outposts, like a prudeut general, and opposing to the invaders a force against which they can hardly contend on equal terms.

That he has been meditating war against the United States for several years seems also not improbable. Within a short time defences have been thrown up about the city, and it is stated that a manufactory has been in operation there for six months, which turns out two hundred revolvers a week, with which the saints are armed. He has spared no effort to propitiate the neighboring tribes of Indians, with most of whom he has made alliances, and is even said to have incited them to attack or harass the trains of overland emigrants. The news of the massacre of a hundred emigrants on the plains near the Mormon territory encourages the belief that there is some truth in this report, particularly as the cause assigned for the massacre, and which is given on Mormon authority—viz: that the emigrants had poisoned some meat and springs, by which several of the Indians were destroyed—seems too absurd for belief; and it seems equally improbable that without some strong incitement, with offers of assistance in case of retaliation by the United States troops, the Indians would have dared to commit such frightful excesses. The matter at present is a mystery, and deserves to be fully investigated by the government. But, taken in connexion with the destruction of a wagon train by the Mormons, of which intelligence has already reached us, it looks very much like a ferocious and desperate warfare of the saints against not merely the federal government, but all who are not Mormons, or who cross or even approach the Mormon territory.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A Difference.—A New York letter has the following interesting item of the times:

It is stated that a down town merchant recently repaired to his wife to say that he lacked $1,400 towards payment of a note, which if he did not meet, would result in bankruptcy, whereupon his wife gave him $5,000 in gold and notes saved from her house money. That a brother of this same merchant laid by $1,000 in gold at home, being afraid to trust the banks, in order to meet a note. When its use was required, he found it missing. His wife had bought a $1,000 set of furs with it at Stewart's, and the merchant failed.

The Postmaster General has recently decided, that if the Postmasters do not give publishers of newspapers notice when their papers remain in the Post Office without being taken out by the subscribers within five weeks, they are liable for the pay.

The Cost of Suspension.—In South Carolina the law compels any bank that suspends specie payments to pay to the State five per cent. per annum, on the amount of circulation at the time of suspension, and to continue such payment until the resumption. The interest is likewise to be paid monthly. The sum of $10,998 was paid by the banks last month.

When fortune carresses a man too much she is apt to make a fool of him.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Declined.—More Heavy Failures.

HALIFAX, Nov. 18.

The Cunard steamship Niagara reached here last night about 12 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 7th, being three days later than those previously received.

There is nothing later from India. The money pressure was excessive, and urgent calls for relief had been made upon the government.

Nayler, Vickers & Co., of Sheffield, had suspended. Their liabilities are between 600,000 and 1,000,000 pounds—assets ample.

The failures of Powell & Brothers, London, and Orr & Co., Liverpool, are announced.

The Bourse at Paris was unsettled. No advance in rates.

The freedom of the city of London and a splendid sword were formally presented to the Duke of Cambridge on the 4th. The Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet in honor of the event, which was attended by several of the Cabinet Ministers and foreign Ambassadors, including Mr. Dallas.

Mr. Dallas, after making some remarks, appropriate to the event of the day, spoke as follows in regard to the Indian mutiny:—Sympathy has been invoked from foreign nations in reference to the state of affairs in India. I am not here to speak as to the extent my government, or the people of the United States sympathize with the struggle of England against India. That is not the thought I wish to express. The thought which I wish to express is in reference to the treatment that is to be dealt to those who have distinguished themselves in the field of crime in that unhappy region. Now, crimes are of various descriptions—a mutiny and murder are heavy crimes; they are dark and gloomy crimes; but they are committed in almost every government. Penalties are specifically provided for these crimes in the respective criminal codes of various countries. Let such crimes be punished wherever they occur, according to law; that is the first and clearest principle of action. But there are other crimes—crimes at least of another character—which become so monstrous as to assume the altitude of enmity to the human race; not merely crimes committed with reference to the power of India; not merely crimes inimical to England; not merely crimes inimical to Europe and civilization; but crimes which constitute their perpetrators what pirates are, and what cannibals in the Feejee Islands are—enemies of the human race, and meriting not from one nation, not from one people, but from the whole of the human race, summary and exemplary extirpation. This, as it appears to me, is not the language of any particular individual of any particular country, but the language of human nature; and although I am unable to say how far such language may be concurred in by the great body of my fellow-citizens on the opposite side of the Atlantic, yet I think I know them well enough to say that no language can be too strong—no words too impressive, no force too sudden, no blows too severe, for crimes such as those which have been perpetrated in India.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.

Commercial.—Sales of cotton for the week amounted to 22,000 bales. Stock of American in port 160,000. The market opened with an advance of from ⅛ to ¼; but the steamer's news caused a decline and panic in the market. Quotations nominal, at a decline of one-half on Friday's quotations. Closed dull.

Flour very dull and declined 6d. Wheat quiet with a slight decline. Corn very dull.

American stocks inactive. Money market decidedly more stringent. The Bank of England has advanced its rates to 9 per cent.

Consols 88 a 88¼

The advance in Bank rates had caused no diminution in the demand for money.

Latest.—The latest, Saturday, represented Breadstuffs as steady. Spirits turpentine and rosin dull.

Consols 88¼.

"Hard Times" in England.—This is unquestionably to be a severe winter among the operatives in the great manufacturing districts of England. "Hard" as "the times" are here, among our laboring classes, it looks as if they were destined to be much harder there. While many of our laborers are thinking it a hardship to work for a dollar a day, and are entertaining propositions to "strike for higher wages," in England the question is rapidly reducing itself to one of life or death. Our latest advices uniformly tell the same unpleasant tale. The depression of trade is making itself severely felt at Manchester, Bradford, Leicester, Huddersfield, Leeds, Birmingham, and, indeed, in all the great manufacturing centres of the country. Many leading houses in Manchester are dismissing not only their humbler operatives, but salesmen, warehousemen and clerks. The leading mills have been thrown out of employ by an entire stoppage, while about 30 mills there are running only three and four days per week. This unfortunate paralysis of trade is principally the result of the American panic. The demand for goods for the United States had almost entirely ceased. The Englishers' prospects for the winter,—therefore,—it will thus be seen,—are a shade or two darker than our own,—because, before trade can revive there, we must first experience a revival in business and a renewal of confidence. Not until our Flora McFlimsey can afford to go into market again, to buy up laces, hosiery, silks, and other foreign fabrics, can British mills and machinery be expected to resume with profit.

N. Y. Express.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Nov. 7. 1857.

We have had no killing frost here yet; indeed but one very light frost about the 25th Oct. A good frost would now be rather an advantage than an injury, as the crop is matured. It will probably exceed the crop of the last season, but not to any *great* extent. The receipts at shipping ports do not now truly indicate the amount of crop, for planters are holding their cotton back from the difficulty of selling at all, or being unwilling to sell at the very reduced prices. When prices become settled at what will generally rule during the season, the planters will send forward their crops.

Specie Coming.—The telegraphic despatch announcing the arrival of the Niagara at Halifax, informs us that she has £86,958 in specie for this country, and £33,000 destined for Halifax. It will be farther observed that 120,000,000f. in English and French bills, are mentioned as being about to be returned protested.

Great Diminution.—The diminution of population of Manchester, N. H., since the depression of business, is estimated at 6,000. The reduction of labor in mechanical and miscellaneous business, outside of the corporation, has been greater than in the mills.

Decline in the Price of Beef.—At both the Cambridge and Brighton cattle markets, last week, there was a decline of nearly fifty per cent. per hundred on beef cattle, which, with previous reductions, makes the wholesale price much lower than it has been for several years.

The First Shad.—The Columbus *Sun* was presented, on the 12th instant, with a genuine white shad, being, as it says, the first of the season.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.—From the Report of James P. Robertson, Esq., General Superintendent, we learn that the Receipts for the year ending 30th Sept. 1857, have been as follows:—

Receipts from Through Travel,	$203,127 91
" " Way "	68,377 28
" " Up Freight and minor sources,	57,622 66
" " Down Freight,	90,638 07
" " Mail,	42,750 00
Making a total of	$462,515 92
And the Expenditures (both ordinary and extraordinary) for operating the Road,	$221,577 62
Leaving a nett revenue equal to	$240,938 29

and showing a total gain in the receipts over the preceding twelve months of $40,131 70, or 10 per cent., nearly; and the cost of operating 47 per cent of the gross revenue.

The *"extraordinary"* items of disbursements included in the statement may be thus enumerated.

Ten new Box Cars, made in Company's Shop,	$6,000 00
Two new Passenger Locomotives,	17,500 00
Repairs to Steamboat George L. Champion,	4,000 00
Total,	$27,500 00

From the Report of the President and Directors, we learn that the bonded and floating debt of the company is $1,213,000 00. The President in his report, goes into an able and elaborate calculation to show how this indebtedness can be managed and finally extinguished. During the year a considerable amount of floating debt has been paid, and also accounts belonging more properly to the operating expenses of former years.

Upon the whole, the exhibit is a cheering one, and the prospect for a remuneration to those enterprising citizens who have invested their money is rapidly brightening, as the time approaches when a dividend may fairly be expected at no distant day.—*Wil. Journal.*

From the Charleston Courier.

The Black Mountains of North-Carolina.

WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA, Nov. 10, 1857.

Messrs. Editors:—I notice in your paper of a late date a communication concerning the Black Mountains of this section. I notice that the writer, in speaking of the highest peak, says—"It is generally called, by the people of Yancy, *Clingman's Peak.*" I think I have his language. Your correspondent is mistaken. The *highest peak* is almost universally called *Mount Mitchell* by the people of Yancy county, and is always pointed out to the traveller as such. Having been over that county, and being intimately acquainted with the points of the controversy attending these mountains, I can assure you that I am correct in what I here say. E.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—The Charlotte *Whig* of Tuesday, the 17th inst., states that Mr. Matthew Crawford, Commission Merchant of that place, was killed the night before, on the Charlotte and S. C. R. R. Mr. Crawford was passing from one car to another while the train was in motion, when he fell between and was run over by the train.

CAROLINA CITY LOTS
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following Lots in Carolina City, viz:

Lot No. 68,	Lot No. 274,
" 167,	" 275,
" 168,	" 276,
" 214,	" 307,
" 273,	" 308,

—ALSO—

The Choice Lot in Morehead City!

If the above Lots are not sold before, they will be offered for sale at the Market House, at 12 o'clock on Saturday the 28th inst.

For location, purchasers are referred to Plans of Carolina and Morehead Cities. Terms favorable.

C. E. LEETE.

Nov. 17. 61-ts

NOTICE.

BEING desirous to remove South, I offer for sale 500 acres of LAND, on the Stage Road from Fayetteville to Clinton, 12 miles from Fayetteville, (at the stage stand.) The Land is good Turpentine land, as good FARMING Land as any in this section.

For particulars address the subscriber at Blocker's Post Office N. C.

G. W. BULLARD.

Nov. 17, 1857. 61-tf

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61-12ti-

STANDARD & MISCELLANEOUS
BOOKS.

DR. KANE'S Arctic Explorations,—cloth, sheep and half calf; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, Conquest of Peru, Phillip 2d, and Conquest of Mexico; Henry Clay's Works, 6 vols.; Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate; Daniel Webster's Works, 6 vols.; Memoirs of S. S. Prentiss; Irving's Works, 15 vols., cloth and sheep; Memoirs of Wm. Wirt; Irving's Life of Washington, cloth and sheep; Life and Correspondence of Webster; Com. Perry's Japan Expedition; Abbott's Napoleon; The Indigenous Races of the Earth, by Nott & Gliddon; Recollections of A Life Time, by Goodrich, (Peter Parley;) Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England; Hallam's, Robertson's, Johnson's, Burke's, Addison's, Hannah More's and Dick's Works; Southey's Common Place Book; Historical Collections of Virginia; Dickens's Complete Works, 13 vols. illustrated; LaMartine's History of Turkey; The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland; Goldsmith's Animated Nature; Noctes Ambrosianæ, 5 vols.,—edited by Dr. McKenzie; Rollin's Ancient History; Constitutional Text Book; Millman's Gibbon's Rome; The Statesman's Manual; Tales and Novels of Maria Edgeworth; Proctor's History of the Crusades; Chambers' Information for the People; Tytler's Universal History; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson; Chambers' Miscellany, 10 vols.; Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography; The Scottish Gael; Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols.; Waverly Novels in 12, 24 and 27 vols.; Wilson's Tales of the Borders and of Scotland; DeTocqueville's Democracy in America; Knight's Half Hours with the best Authors; Bulwer's Novels, complete in one vol; Plutarch's Lives; Modern British Essayists; Lyell's Principles of Geology; Tales of the Arabian Nights, 4 vols. illustrated; Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea; Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse; Mrs. Ellis's Family Monitor and Guide to Social Happiness; The Bachelor of Salamanca, by Le Sage; History of the Revolutions in Europe; Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott; Hogg's Winter Evening Tales; Woodfall's Junius; McIntosh's Miscellanies; Hamilton's Philosophy and Literature; McAulay's Miscellanies; Marshall's Washington; Life of Pinckney; Brande's Encyclopedia; The Prince of the House of David; The Poetical Works of Hemans, Scott, Campbell, Milton, Byron, Moore, Burns, Shakspeare, &c., in various styles.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov'r 17.

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.
MURCHISON & HOWELL
Commission Merchants,
No. 104 WALL STREET,
59-itf NEW YORK.

Harper's Magazine for December.
E. J. HALE & SON.

GRUMBLERS.

Charles Lamb speaks of one of his companions who, in the game of whist, was always grumbling because he had so few trumps. By some artifice in dealing, the whole thirteen were once given him, in the hope that some sound of glee might be audible through his instinctive gruntj but after examining his hand attentively, he looked more wretched than ever. "Well, Tom," said Lamb, "haven't you got enough trumps now?" "Yes," was the growling answer, "but I've got no other cards!"

There are some persons, bores by instinct and profession, who carry into their conversation a strong flavor of opodeldoc and catnip-tea; who convert every body with whom they talk into a consulting physician; and who are never so happy as when they are blessed with some lucky influenza or ague, which will furnish them with a constant topic of edifying and attractive discourse. Thus it is related of Mr. Webster, that being once in a great Western city, waiting for the cars, he was entreated by the Mayor to devote the hour he had on his hands to the business of being introduced to the citizens. Somewhat reluctantly, being jaded by travel, Mr. Webster consented. The first gentleman led up was Mr. Jones—a thousand closely treading on his heels, anxious to take the great man by the hand, and only an hour for the whole to do it in. "Mr. Webster," said the Mayor, "allow me to introduce to you Mr. Jones, one of our most distinguished citizens." "How do you do, Mr. Jones?" said Mr. Webster, in a tone not calculated to attract much confidence. "The truth is, Mr. Webster," replied Mr. Jones, "I am not very well." "I hope nothing serious is the matter," sternly answered Mr. Webster. "Well, I don't know that, Mr. Webster. I think it's rheumatic, but my wife—" Here the Mayor rapidly interposed with the next citizen: "Mr. Webster, this is Mr. Smith;" and thus, for the poor satisfaction of shaking hands with Mr. Smith, Mr. Webster was doubtless rendered wretched to the end of his days, through the profound ignorance in which he was left as to the exact nature of Mr. Jones's complaint.

Harper's Magazine.

THE GLOBE:
The Official Paper of Congress.

I PUBLISH now my annual Prospectus of The Daily Globe, and The Congressional Globe and Appendix, to remind subscribers, and inform those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall recommence publishing the above named papers. They have been published so long that it is not public men know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

The Daily Globe will contain a report of the debates in both branches of Congress, as taken down by reporters equal, at least, to any corps of short hand writers in this or in any other country. A majority of them will, each, be able to report, *verbatim,* ten thousand words an hour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hour. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty columns, they shall appear in the Daily Globe the next morning, which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

It is also my intention, from time to time, as occasion may require, to publish my reminiscences of the public men with whom I have been associated during the last twenty eight years. Anecdotes of General Jackson, and the leaders of the party which he conducted, and the leading men of other parties, will, I believe, be interesting now when partisan bitterness has abated.

In becoming the reporter of the debates of Congress I deemed it proper to say that the Globe would never be a partisan paper. This pledge will not be forfeited by introducing as a contribution to history the political traits of character which distinguished the public men of my time. Although I am, and intend to remain, a thorough Democrat, I will never obtrude my principles in a way to make them obnoxious to any party. But, in regard to persons and events which go to make up history, I hope to make the Globe an honest memoir; and with that view I am resolved to speak independently of all parties.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will contain a report of all the debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The whole will make, it is believed, between 3,800 and 3,900 pages, as the long sessions for many years have ranged between those numbers, and the next session will be what is termed a "long one." This I believe is the cheapest work ever sold in any country, whether a reprint or printed from manuscript copy, taking for data the average number of words of the long sessions since the year 1848. The average number of pages is 3,850, and the average number of words on a page is 2,397, consequently the average number of words of a long session is 9,290,772. As I have sold to subscribers that number of words for *six dollars,* it follows that they have paid *less than six and one half cents for every* 100,000 *words I have furnished them,* while I have paid my reporters $6 29 for every 2,397 words, of this work, *in manuscript.* Has any other bookseller, any where, ever sold a book in the first instance, while it was new, at so low a rate? I believe not; and so strong is my belief that I hereby agree to give to any person who shall prove the contrary a complete set of the debates running back to the year 1833, making forty-three quarto volumes, which sell for $5 a volume. An act of Congress authorizes these papers to go by mail free of postage. The next session will be, without doubt, an unusually interesting one, as it will be the first under a new Administration, and several complex questions must be discussed in it; for example, the currency, Kansas, revenue, and other questions. The Globe will be, as heretofore, the only source from which full debates can be obtained.

TERMS:

For a copy of the Daily Globe one year	$10 00
For a copy of the Daily Globe six months	5 00
For a copy of the Daily Globe during the session	5 00
For a copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and the laws passed during the session	6 00

Bank notes current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which is preferable to any currency, except gold or silver.

A paper will not be sent unless the money accompanies the order for it.

I cannot afford to exchange with all the newspapers thrt desire the Globe; but I will send the Daily Globe during the session to all who shall publish this prospectus three times before the first Monday of next December. Those who may publish should send their papers containing it to me, marked with a pen, to direct attention to it.

JOHN C. RIVES.

Washington, Oct'r 27, 1857. 62-3t

Frangipanni,

AN ETERNAL PERFUME; also, Lubins', Harrison's and Bazin's Extracts for the H'dk'f; Preston & Merill's Extracts for Flavoring; Pomatums; Hair Oils; Hair Dyes; Colognes; Lip Salve; Puffs; Toilet Powders; Toilet Soaps; Wood's Hair Restorer, (quart bottles,) Tricopherous; Katharion; Pungents; Hair, Tooth, Nail, Flesh, Cloth, Hat, and Shaving Brushes, &c., for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.

Nov. 4. 57-itf

Pure Wines, Brandy, Gin and London Porter, (Qts. and Pts.,) for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Nov. 4. 57tf

To Country Merchants and Physicians.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE invites the attention of *Country Merchants* and *Physicians* to his large and complete Stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.,

Which he is prepared to sell at low prices.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

Sept'r 21, 1857. 44tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23, 1857.

NOTICE.—With a desire to make a movement towards the cash system in our business, we hereby give notice, that from and after the 1st day of January next, no name of a *new subscriber* to the Observer will be entered on our books without payment in advance, and that the paper will be stopped at the expiration of the time paid for.

We feel unwilling, for reasons heretofore stated, to adopt this last rule in regard to our present subscribers, and therefore will not apply it in any such case unless requested.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday next being the day set apart by the Governor of this and most of the other States of the Union as a Day of Thanksgiving, on which it is desirable that business shall be as far as possible suspended, we propose to issue the next Observer on Wednesday afternoon. Advertisements, &c. intended for that paper must be in hand before noon of that day.

The Churches will be open for service at the usual morning hour.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The trial of John Bradshaw, for the murder of Thos. Mason, occupied the whole of Thursday and Friday, and the sentence, &c., a part of Saturday. The case was ably argued by Mr. Solicitor Stange for the State, and by Messrs. C. G. Wright, D. K. McRae, and J. W. Cameron, Esqs. for the prisoner. The Jury was out from 8 P. M. on Friday night till 11 A. M. on Saturday morning, when they rendered a verdict of Manslaughter. The Court sentenced the prisoner to be branded, (which was forthwith done,) and to be imprisoned for three months. The latter part of the sentence was remitted on payment of the costs.

The Special Term of the Court was fixed for the first Monday in February next, to continue two weeks, if necessary.

Nothing else of public interest transpired at this Term, so far as we have heard.

COLD WEATHER.—We doubt whether such a cold season was ever experienced here so early in the Fall as that with which we were visited suddenly on Thursday night last. From a mild atmosphere on Thursday, the thermometer fell to 20° on Friday morning, and remained at the same degree on Saturday morning, though the wind was South.

LONGEVITY.—On Thursday last, died in this place, Hannah Mallett, (familiarly known as "Nurse Hannah,") the oldest person, we suppose, in this place, being 102 years of age, as we are informed. She was the property, (nominally,) of the Mallett family, to which she had belonged for three quarters of a century or more. Having been faithful in her days of usefulness, she was kindly cared for by white and black in her old age. She had been many years a pious member of the Episcopal Church, and her funeral on Sunday afternoon was attended by a great concourse of colored people, and a number of white persons by whom she had been known and respected.

LARGE RADISH.—Josiah Headen, Esq., of Chatham county, has sent us, (by Mr. Andrew Headen,) a radish weighing 33½ oz. and measuring 14 inches in circumference. This year has been prolific of large vegetables, &c.

LARGE HOG.—The hog exhibited at the late Cumberland County Agricultural Fair by Mr. Herrin Newell of this town, has been slaughtered by him, and found to weigh 620 lbs. net. It was not quite 21 months old.

Mr. Newell is very successful in raising good stock. Last year he had the finest heifer at the Fair, and received a premium then, as he did for the hog this year. We suppose the secret of his success is that he *feeds* abundantly.

FRAUDS ON THE PENSION OFFICE.—The Raleigh Standard says that John G. Gully and De Witt C. Wellons, Esqs., of Johnston County, were arrested by the U. S. Marshal and lodged in jail in Raleigh, charged with perpetrating frauds upon the Pension Office; the former as principal, the latter as accomplice. Wellons was subsequently discharged. Gully, it is supposed, has defrauded the office of $10,000 or $15,000. He is a man of considerable wealth, and has been an influential and leading citizen in his neighborhood.

W. & M. RAILROAD.—William S. Mullins, Esq., formerly of this place, now of Marion District, S. C., has been elected President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. And Messrs. W. P. Mays, G. I. W. McCall, E. W. Charles, J. B. Moore, J. E. Gregg, of S. C., Jno. Dawson, Jno. A. Taylor, H. Nutt, N. N. Nixon, and Alfred Smith, of N. C., Directors. No other business of interest was done. For synopsis of Reports &c, see 2d page.

The next meeting will be held at Wilmington on Thursday after the 3d Monday in Nov. 1858.

The Washington Dispatch learns that Mr. W. R. S. Burbank, Teller of the Cape Fear Bank at that place, has been appointed Cashier in place of Mr. Hardenburgh, dec'd; and Mr. Wm. B. Myers successor to Mr. Burbank.

CONGRESS.—The first session of the 35th Congress will commence on Monday the 7th of December. Our readers may look for our usual condensed account of such of its proceedings as we may deem of public interest or importance.

It is probable that there may be difficulty in organizing the House of Representatives. The democracy have a majority, it is true, but between the Walker and anti-Walker factions, there may be so much feeling as to prevent united action. Col. Orr, of South Carolina, is the most prominent candidate for Speaker, but he must get nearly a united vote of his party to secure his election, and that is scarcely possible. The Union claims 127 democratic members. 118 is a majority.

For Clerk, a valuable and influential office, the prominent candidates are Mr. Editor Banks, of Petersburg, Va., and Hon. Mr. Allen of Illinois, late member of the House. Both democrats.

THE MORMON DIFFICULTIES.—Since the subsidence of the monetary panic, there is no subject before the country comparable in importance with that involved in the Mormon defiance of the authority of the United States government. The country has long, evidently too long, winked at the condition of things in the Utah territory, disposed to put off the evil day of suppressing the horrible vice peculiar to the Mormon people, or of coming to open hostility with them. That day has arrived. It can no longer be put off; and we have before us the prospect of a civil war under the most disadvantageous circumstances of distance, of climate, and of fanaticism.

The Washington Union announces by authority the receipt at the War Department of "official intelligence from the Utah expedition, confirming the newspaper accounts of the burning of seventy-eight of the government wagons, with their contents. The department is also in the receipt of a proclamation issued by Brigham Young, declaring martial law, and warning the United States troops against entering the Territory; assuming that he is the governor of Utah and the superintendent of Indian affairs; and in virtue of his authority as governor, which he says has not been suspended, he thus acts. He complains that the Mormons have not been treated as American citizens, and that the movement of the general government has been superinduced by misrepresentations, to drive them from their soil."

Among the papers officially communicated, is a notification in writing from Brigham Young to the commander of the U. S. expedition, that if the troops should give up their arms and ammunition he would see them supplied with provisions during the winter; but on the return of spring they must leave for the United States.

The following is the reply of Colonel Alexander:

HEADQUARTERS 10TH REGT. OF INFANTRY,
Camp Winfield, (on Ham's Fork,)
October 2, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of September 30, 1857, with two copies of the proclamation and one of the laws of Utah, and have given them an attentive consideration. I am at present the senior and commanding officer of the troops of the United States at this point, and I will submit your letter to the general commanding as soon as he arrives here. In the mean time, I have only to say that these troops are here by the orders of the President of the United States, and their further movements and operations will depend entirely upon orders issued by competent military authority.

I am, very respectfully, &c., &c.,
E. B. ALEXANDER,
Col. 10th U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

To BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governer of Utah Territory.

Accompanying the correspondence to the War Department is a letter from Colonel A. S. Johnston, of the second cavalry, dated Oct'r 13, 1857, on the Sweet Water, in which he says "the governor's escort is three days' march" behind him, with two companies of dragoons. "The expressman says that Colonel Alexander would attempt to reach the valley of Utah by the Bear river;" but Col. Johnston can see no reason for this, as the route is longer, excepting that it is feared that the Mormons have burnt the grass. "If," he adds, "I could communicate with Colonel Alexander, I would direct him to take a good position for the winter at Ham's fork. The road is beset between this and Ham's fork with companies of Mormons, so that it is doubtful whether I shall be able to communicate with Colonel Alexander."

Since the above was in type we have received Young's Letter and Proclamation, and insert them below. Their insolent and defiant tone leaves no doubt of the intention to resist the U. S. "forces now invading Utah Territory."

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, UTAH TERRITORY,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 29, 1857.

To the Officer Commanding the Forces now Invading Utah Territory.

SIR—By reference to the act of Congress passed Sept. 9, 1850, organizing the Territory of Utah, you will find the following:—

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Utah shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States The Governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be Commander-in-chief of the Militia thereof, &c., &c.

I am still the Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory, no successor having been appointed and qualified, as provided by law, nor have I been removed by the President of the United States. By virtue of the authority thus vested in me, I have issued and forwarded to you a copy of my proclamation forbidding the entrance of armed forces into the Territory. This you have disregarded. I now further direct that you retire forthwith from the Territory, by the same route you entered. Should you deem this impracticable, and prefer to remain until Spring in the vicinity of your present encampment—Black Fork on Green River—you can do so in peace and unmolested, on condition that you deposit your arms and ammunition with Lewis Robinson, Quarter master General of the Territory, and leave in the Spring as soon as the condition of the roads will permit you to march; and should you fall short of provisions, they can be furnished you upon making the proper application therefor.

Gen. D. H. Wells will forward this and receive any communication you may have to make.

Very respectfully,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

The following is the proclamation referred to by Brigham Young:—

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

CITIZENS OF UTAH:—We are invaded by a hostile force who are evidently assailing us to accomplish our overthrow and destruction. For the last twenty-five years we have trusted officials of the government, from constables and justices, to Judges, Governors and Presidents, only to be scorned, held in derision, insulted and betrayed. Our houses have been plundered and then burned, our fields laid waste, our principal men butchered while under the pledged faith of the government for their safety, and our families driven from their homes to find that shelter in the barren wilderness and that protection among hostile savages which were denied them in the boasted abodes of Christianity and civilization.

The constitution of our common country guarantees unto us all that we do now or have ever claimed. If the constitutional rights which pertain unto us as American citizens were extended to Utah according to the spirit and meaning thereof, and fairly and impartially administered, it is all that we could ask—all that we ever asked.

Our opponents have availed themselves of prejudice existing against us, because of our religious faith, to send out a formidable host to accomplish our destruction. We have had no privilege nor opportunity of defending ourselves from the false, foul and unjust aspersions against us before the nation. The government has not condescended to cause an investigating committee or other person to be sent to inquire into and ascertain the truth, as is customary in such cases. We know those aspersions to be false; but that avails us nothing. We are condemned unheard, and forced to an issue with an armed mercenary mob, which has been sent against us at the instigation of anonymous letter writers, ashamed to father the base, slanderous falsehoods which they have given to the public—of corrupt officials, who have brought false accusations against us to screen themselves in their own infamy, and of hireling priests and howling editors, who prostitute the truth for filthy lucre's sake.

The issue which has thus been forced upon us compels us to resort to the great first law of self preservation, and stand in our own defence—a right guaranteed unto us by the genius of the institutions of our country, and upon which the government is based. Our duty to ourselves, to our families, requires us not to tamely submit to be driven and slain without an attempt to preserve ourselves. Our duty to our country, our holy religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, requires that we should not quietly stand still and see those fetters forging around us which are calculated to enslave and bring us in subjection to an unlawful military despotism, such as can only emanate, in a country of constitutional law, from usurpation, tyranny and oppression.

Therefore I, Brigham Young, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, in the name of the people of the United States, in the Territory of Utah, forbid,

First—all armed forces of every description from coming into this Territory, under any pretence whatever.

Second—That all the forces in said Territory hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion.

Third—Martial law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory from and after the publication of this proclamation, and no person shall be allowed to pass or repass into or through or from this Territory without a permit from the proper officer.

Given under my hand and seal, at great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, this fifteenth day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Governor Cumming and lady, with the Secretary of the Territory, were met by persons just returned from Utah, about two days' march east of Fort Laramie, with Col. Cook and the Utah mail train.

When informed of the commencement of Mormon disturbances by the destruction of government trains, Gov. C. quietly remarked, "Tell all my friends, sir, that I started to obey instructions and to go into Salt Lake City, and *I am going.*"

Brigham Young disclaimed any participation or knowledge of the overt act of burning the supply trains, and the best judges of the Mormon character believe that the leaders of this singular society will continue to endeavor to blind the eyes of the general government, and put off the day of a stand-up fight to the last moment. On the other hand, old mountaineers are predicting the most disastrous consequences if the troops are not able to fight their way into the city. The grass burned, the forage well-nigh eaten up, winter setting in with several deep snows, much of the command far in the rear, and a great range of mountains shutting it out from the northern wintering grounds, all seem to give weight to the supposition that the expedition will not be a successful one. Cache valley, which is an open, well grassed plain, in which are several Mormon farms, and over which roam great herds of cattle and horses, the property of the Church, will soon, however, be within striking distance of the command.

The Niagara's news from England is less favorable than previous advices. Particulars under the proper head in another column. The immediate effect in New York was to depress prices of stocks, and the ultimate effect will be injurious to the cotton and other produce of the United States. But money is now too plenty in New York, and the panic too decidedly over, to allow of further serious apprehensions on this side.

ANOTHER EMINENT MAN GONE.—Gen. James Hamilton of South Carolina lost his life on Sunday night the 15th inst. by a collision of two steamers between New Orleans and Galveston. The boat in which Gen. H. was a passenger sunk almost instantly, and 20 to 25 out of 56 passengers sunk with her. It being about midnight, the passengers were all in their berths.

Gen. Hamilton was in Congress with Calboun, McDuffie, and other eminent men of his State, and exercised a commanding influence there. He was afterwards Governor of South Carolina, and was recently prominently presented for the vacant office of U. S. Senator.

RESUMPTION.—All the New Orleans Banks resumed specie payments in full on Tuesday last. On the same day in New York, says the Express, gold was so cheap and the difference between it and currency so small that suspension existed only in name. The Banks paid out gold very freely, and so far as the ordinary use of coin was concerned, affairs stand pretty much as before the panic.

GOOD BUSINESS.—Judge Davies, of New York, on Monday last granted an injunction against the Mayor and Council of the City, prohibiting payment of any money to one S. C. Jollie for furnishing the city with glass ballot boxes. Jollie, in pursuance of a contract with the City, furnished 4,000 boxes at $15 each. The cost of manufacture is stated at less than $4 each, and the quantity needed by the City at less than half that contracted for. The profits on the job of $60,000 thus reach $44,000! Mayor Wood, his brother Benjamin Wood, and S. C. Jollie, are said to be the sharers of the amount. At this rate the Mayor will easily "make a good thing" of his place.

WALKER HEADED.—Our Government has concluded a treaty with Nicaragua, has received the Nicaraguan Minister, and is at once to send out an American Minister. One of the points of the treaty is that Walker is to be seized by the U. S. Government, wherever it can find him, and brought back to the United States. What a fine opportunity for making political capital is lost by the unfortunate accident that Mr. Buchanan is a Democrat!

FIRE.—The Dwelling House of Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., of Raleigh, with all the outhouses attached, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. The loss is estimated at $8,000 to $10,000. No insurance.

List of Premiums

Awarded at the Third Annual Fair of the Robeson County Agricultural Society, held at Red Springs, on the 17th and 18th of November, 1857:

Articles.	*Exhibitors.*	*Premiums.*
LIVE STOCK.		
Best Stallion (Bill Usher) 7 yrs, Arch'd McNeill		$4
Filly (Sallie Hornet) 4 yrs, Col P P Smith		2
Pony (Bascom) 4 yrs, A E McLean		1
Spanish Brood Mare, D Malloy		1
Best Draught Horse, J G Cobb		1
Filly, 17 months, W C McNeill, (Big Marsh.)		1
Best Brood Mare, John A Love		2
Mule, 2 years old, Cyrus McNeill		diploma
Mule do Duncan McKay		1
Pair Mules, 3 years old, N A Morrison		2
Stallion, 2 yrs old, N J Shaw		2
Best Buggy Horse, Alex'r Purcell		1
2d best do Murdoch B McCallum		dip
Best Bull, Ayreshire, 4 yrs old, Dr A D McLean		2
2d best do, 18 months, J P Smith		1
Best Heifer, " A E McLean		1
Pair Yearlings, " Hugh Brown		dip
Best Male Hog, Willis Bleck		1
" Sow and Pigs, Hector McNeill, (R. S.)		2
Lot of Pigs, (Pine Rooters,) Artemas McNeill		dip
POULTRY.		
Best pair Polands, A E McLean		50c
2d do do Cyrus McNeill		dip
Royal Brahma Pootras, Calvin Malloy		50
Brahmas, H McNeill (R S)		dip
Game, Cyrus McNeill		dip
Shanghais, "		50
" Hector McNeill, (R S)		dip
Cochin China, Cyrus McNeill		dip
Lot common Fowls, George McKay		50
" " Hector McNeill (R S)		dip
Pair Turkeys, Mrs Mary McEachern		50
Pea Fowl, A A McNeill		50
Lot of Geese, D S McCallum		50
" " Miss Flora McNeill		dip
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Best yield Cotton per acre, 1400 lbs, John Purcell		$5
2d best do 1300 " Jas A Smith		3
3d best do 1200 lbs, W C McNeill (B M)		dip
Best specimen Turnips, " "		50c
2d best " W S Norment		dip
Specimen Mercer Potatoes, J P McLean, Cumb'd		50
2d best " Calvin Black,		dip
Best Sweet Potatoes, James McCallum,		50
2d best " Jas A Smith,		dip
Best Slips, "		50
" Artichokes, Miss L V Graham		dip
Best specimen Corn, Col P P Smith		50
2d best " H McNeill (R S)		dip
Best Rare-ripe Corn, Jas McCallum		dip
" Hominy Corn, John A McKay		dip
Rescue Grass Seed, C Black		dip
Best Specimen Rye, W C McNeill (B M)		dip
" " Wheat, bearded, D S Morrison		50
2d best " " D C McNeill		dip
Best " Leather, C Black		dip
Tanned Deer Skin, A B Currie		dip
Clean Rice, Mrs John McMillan		25
Lot of Bacon Hams, D McCallum		25
FOOD, CONDIMENTS, &c.		
Specimen Peach Preserves, Miss Diana McCallum		25
" Scuppernong " "		25
" Muscadine do (br'n sugar) Mrs J A Smith		25
" Orange Pudding, "		25
Cooked Ham, Mrs D McCallum		25
Pound Cake, Mrs J A Smith		25
Potato Pudding, "		25
Fruit Cake,		25
Mountain Cake, Mrs W C McNeill (B M)		25
Sponge Cake, the Misses Smith		25
Loaf Bread, Mrs J A Smith		25
" Mrs W C McNeill		25
Rose Cake, Mrs Col McEachern		25
Soda Biscuit, Mrs D McCallum		25
Jumbles, "		25
Starch, Mrs Alex'r Purcell		25
Cup Cake, Mrs D C McNeill,		25
Log Cabin Cake, "		25
Pound Cake, "		25
Potato Journey-cake, Mrs Jas McCallum		25
Corn Light-Loaf, Mrs D McKay		25
" Journey-cake, "		25
Potato Pone, "		25
Cucumber Pickles, Mrs D McCallum		25
Apples, 2d crop for this season, Charles A Purcell		25
" Mrs A McMillan		25
Butter, fresh, Mrs W C McNeill (B M)		25
Jar Pickles, Mrs D C McNeill		25
Bottle Catsup, "		25
Jar Hot Pickles, Mrs D McCallum		25
Chinese Sugar Cane Sirup, Mrs Dr A D McLean		25
Muscadine Wine, Mrs McCallum		25
Citron Preserves, Mrs Alex'r Purcell		25
White Citron (loaf sugar,) Mrs Jas A Smith		25
Manufactured Honey, S P McNeill		25
Ginger Bread, Mrs Alex'r Purcell		25
Cheese, home made, Mrs D C McNeill		25
Honey in the Comb, J E Burns		25
Butter, fresh, Mrs John McMillan		25
Apples (New York Pippin,) Robert Love		50
Apples, Mrs Jas McCallum		50
Apples in clusters, Daniel McNeill		25
HORTICULTURAL.		
Spec'n Ruta-baga Turnip, Artemas McNeill		dip
" Carrot, C Black		25
" Raddish do		25
" Beets, Mrs D B McGugan		25
" Cucumber, " Archibald McMillan		25
" Tomatoes, H McNeill, (R S)		25
Best lot of Garden Seeds, C Black		25
Pop Corn, (Chinese,) Hugh Graham		dip
Colewart, H McNeill, (R S)		25
Cabbage, Mrs Jas A Smith		25
" The Misses Smith		dip
Chinese Sugar Cane Seed, Hugh Graham		dip
Garden Peas, Jas McCallum		25
Cayenne Pepper, Mrs Jas McCallum		25
Box of Pepper, (Septennial,) Mrs D C McNeill		25
Beans, best variety, H McNeill, (R S)		25
Egg Plant, Mrs A Buie		25
FLORICULTURE.		
1 Boquet, Miss Sallie McEachern		25
" " Amanda Bethea		25
" " M Cornelia McCallum		25
" M McNair		25
" Miss Mary E Purcell		25
" " Caroline Purcell		dip
" " Mag A McCallum		dip
Green Rose, also in the same box, *Honesty*, a plant taken from the Monument of Robert Burns, Scotland, Mrs Hugh Brown		25
HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.		
Homespun Flannel, Miss Ann Smith		50
" " Mrs Alex'r Purcell		25
" " " D C McNeill		dip
Mixed Jeans, Mrs Arch'd McMillan		$1
" " W C McNeill, (B M)		$1
" " H Brown		50 c
" " Neill Fairly		50
Dimity, Mrs W C McNeill, (B M)		50
Jeans, " L McNeill		dip
Vesting, " Nancy Ausley		25
Gentlemens' Pants, Miss Effie Fairley		50
Home-made, " " D McGugan		50 c
Lot of Woolen Blankets, Mrs D C McNeill		$2
Woolen Counterpane, " "		1
Lot Bed Spreads, " "		25 c
Homespun Plaid, " D McKay		25
" " " S P McNeill		dip
" " The Misses Smith		50
Hexagon Quilt, Miss Kate M McLean		$1
Cotton Plaid, " Isabella Graham		dip
Blanket Twill, Mrs Arch'd McMillan		dip
Coat and Vest, (Ready-made,) Miss Effie Fairly		50
Gentlemen's Shirt, Miss Cate M McPhaul		$1
" " " Mag J McNeill		1
Woolen Counterpane, Mrs W C McNeill, (B M)		1
Pair Pants, " D McGugan		25 c
Woolen Counterpane, " Jno McMillan		50
Fancy Counterpane, Miss M J Graham		50
Negro Cloth, Mrs W C McNeill, (B M)		$1
Cotton Counterpane, Miss Barbara A McMillan		dip
Counterpane " Polly Brown		dip
Quilt, (Irish Chain,) " Effie Fairley		dip
Hearth Rug, Mrs Col McEachern		50
White Quilt, " "		$1
Feathered Quilt, Miss Mary McCallum		1
Gum Leaf Quilt, Rev Mrs Johnson		1
Sewing Silk, Miss Susan Landcaster		25 c
Pr Drawn Gloves, Mrs D C McNeill		dip
Tulip Quilt, Miss Mary E Purcell		$1
Quilt, " Mary McGeachy		dip
2 pr Yarn Socks, Mrs Arch'd D McNeill		25
Counterpane, (Marion Star,) Mrs Alex'r Purcell		$1
Counterpane, (Talbert Beauty in part,) Mrs Hugh Brown		50 c
" Dimity, Miss Mary A McNeill		dip
" Cotton, " Susan McCallum		50
Wreathed Quilt, " Mag A McCallum		$1
WORSTED WORK, PAINTING, &c.		
Linen Cambric Handkerchief, Miss A W., Fayetteville, N. C.		25 c
Pr Undersleeves, Miss Sallie Kerr		25
Embroidered Collar, Miss Mary Ann McNeill		25
Crochet Collar, " Kate M McLean		dip
Piece Embroidery, Miss Mag J McNeill,		dip
2 emb'd Collars, " Mary McGeachy,		dip
Infant's emb'd Dress, Mrs D McCallum,		50
Braided Child's Dress, Miss Mary McCallum,		50
Braided Cloak, " Sallie McEachern,		50
Little Boy's Sack, Mrs D McCallum,		dip
Lamp Shade, Miss A W, Fayetteville, N C,		50
Candle Mats, " Kate J Buie,		dip
Watch Cases, " Mary McCallum,		dip
Herbarium, " Mag J McGugan,		50
Pr Face Screens, Miss Mary McWatson,		dip
Willow-work Basket, Miss Harriet N Graham,		dip
Seed Basket, " Ann Brown,		dip
Pop-Corn Basket, " Katty McNeill,		dip
Toilet Cushion, " J. M., Fayetteville,		25
1 piece Oil Painting, Mrs T J Morisey,		50
2 pieces Painting, (water colors,) Mrs H Brown,		dip
1 Toilet, Mrs C Black,		25
Pr Shell Vases, Miss Mary McWatson,		50
2 Toilets, Miss Mary McCallum,		dip
3 Collars, emb'd, Miss S C R, Fayetteville,		50
Painting on glass, " J M, "		50
MECHANICS.		
One Horse Buggy, D McMillan,		$1
1 pr Cart Wheels, D McKay,		50
" " D McMillan,		dip
Pr Grubbing Hoes, W J Brown,		25
1 Turning Plough, D McKay,		25
Lot of Chairs, Lawrence Boar,		$1
Basket, (oaken,) Hugh Graham,		25
Bee Hive, (not entitled to prem..) J E Burns.		
One Bridle, D McKay,		25
TROTTING HORSES.		
Best Trotter, Fred, (time 4m. 2s.) B F McFarlan, Richmond county,		$1
2d best, Sorrel Mare, (4m. 17s.) D M Currie,		dip
DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.		
Ink, (home-made,) S P McNeill,		25
Fancy Card-writing, J B Ferguson, Fayetteville,		25
Box Tallow Candles, Mrs D C McNeill,		dip

☞ There will be a general meeting of the Society on Saturday the 28th inst. All the members are earnestly requested to meet at the Hall at 11 o'clock.

All persons entitled to premiums can obtain them from Jas. Currie, Treas'r, on the above day, or by meeting him at Red Springs, on Saturday the 5th of Dec'r next, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

WM. J. STUART, Sec'y.

Nov'r 20, 1857. 62-1t

Carolinian copy one time.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Thursday last, of consumption, Mrs. SOPHIA L. BRANTLY, wife of Major Heman L. Brantly, and daughter of the late David Smith. She departed peacefully, and with a stedfast hope of Salvation through the merits of the Redeemer, with whose visible Church on earth she had connected herself.—COM.

Departed this life, near Laurel Hill, Richmond Co., N. C., after a protracted illness, on Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock, Nov. 15th, Miss MARY ELIZA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hector McMillan.

Thus a lovely young flower has been cut down, by the untimely frost of death, and a promising member of our Church (Laurel Hill,) has been transplanted, we trust, to brighter scenes and purer joys.

While a large circle of friends mourn, they mourn not as those who have no hope. J. P. M.

Near Salem, on the 14th instant, Mrs. MARY FRANCES BLUM, consort of Mr. Francis Rudolph Blum, aged 28 years and 17 days.

In Salem, on the 16th inst., Mrs. MARIA ELIZABETH SPACH, consort of Mr. David Spach Jun., aged 24 years and 6 months.

In Winston, on the 13th inst., Mrs. ABIGAIL M. BARROW, consort of Wm. Barrow, Esq., aged 36 years 9 months and 23 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—November 23.

BACON—	19 a	LARD,—	20 a 00
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	11½ a 12	Cuba	40 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	11 a 00	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 00	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	18 a 00	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	5 25 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	5 00 a 0 00	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	4 75 a 0 00	Whiskey,	70 a 00
Scratched,	4 50 a 0 00	WOOL—	00 a 00
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	0 70 a 0 75	Yellow dip,	2 00 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	1 90 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Peas,	80 a 0 00	Spirits,	35 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Quite Scarce.

Cotton—The news from Europe when it first arrived caused a little excitement; but the week closed at steady prices: Thursday's figures fully maintained.

Flour—Receipts fair; the market gave way ¼.

The market is well supplied with fine beef, which sells at 5 to 7.

Pork—Supply light, and sells high, from 10 to 12.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin and yellow turpentine 2 50, hard 1 50. Spirits market active and prices advanced: Sales on Saturday of 400 bbls. at 39. Common rosin $1. Sale of 1 raft of timber at 7 50.

At New York, Southern flour 5 15 to 5 35 for mixed to good; 5 40 to $7 for fancy. Wheat, red Southern 1 25 to 1 30; white do. 1 40 to 1 58. Middling upland cotton 12¼. Spirits Turpentine firm at 43. Rosin 1 35 to 1 40.

At Cheraw, for the week ending Tuesday last, sales of 149 bales of cotton at 12 to 12½, and market somewhat active. Flour 5 50 to $6; supply good.

At Charleston, Cotton 11 to 13.

Total receipts of cotton 391,613 bales, against 645,005 last year: decrease 303,392 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Nov'r 21.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for J M Vann, J & A Leach, J Worth & Son, J Martine, D B Baker, Mrs S J Hart, R Mitchell, W & U, J Culbreth, H R Lehman, Smitherman & Spencer, H L M & Co, J M Worth & Son, Johnson & Martin, J Newlin, J & A C Cowles, W K Blake, G Lauder, B Moffitt, A W Steel, A A McKethan, R Jones, G W W & Co, Mrs M Banks.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 19.—Bark Saranac fm Havana; Schr Pearl fm Smithville.

TANNER'S OIL & DRY HIDES.

20 BBLS. Tanner's Oil,—a superior article; also, a fine lot of Dry Hides. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 23. 62-

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Fayetteville and public generally, that she has just received and added to her former stock,—

LAYER RAISINS, whole, half and quarter Boxes; Prunes in Glass Jars; Currants; Citron; Almonds, Brazil, Butter, Cocoa, Pecan, and English Walnuts; West India Preserves; Salmon; Lobster; Sardines; Pickled Oysters; Sauces; and

Pickles of all kinds.

—ALSO—

Butter, Boston, Cream, Sugar, Lemon, Cup, Fancy and Soda Crackers; English Dairy and New York State Cheese; and a few firkins No. 1 Goshen Butter; which she will sell low for CASH ONLY.

M. BANKS, Green Street.

Nov'r 21. 62-2m

Argus copy.

FOR RENT.

THE OFFICE ON OLD STREET, lately occupied by Jas. Huske, Esq. Apply to J. E. Bryan at the Post Office, or to Mrs. J. W. Evans.

Nov. 23. 62*2t

$25 Reward

RANAWAY, my Boy JACK, a tolerably bright Mulatto, twenty-five years old, about six feet in height, when walking inclines a little forward, and has rather an evil or bad countenance. He is probably lurking about the McRae Settlement, near Rockfish. I will give the above reward for his confinement in jail in Fayetteville. R. McDANIEL.

Nov'r 21. 62-tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Marsh, Carroll & Co., is this day disolved by mutual consent, and the business will be settled up by J. F. Marsh.

J. W CARROLL.
D. G. McDUFFIE.
J. F. MARSH.

Nov. 20, 1857. 62-tf

BARGAINS

To be had at Laurinburgh!

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by H. P. Andrews, I will proceed to sell at auction on Thursday and Friday, the 3d and 4th of December next, at Laurinburgh, the large and well selected Stock of Goods recently purchased by said Andrews, consisting of HARDWARE, CROCKERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING of superior quality, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. In fact, all Goods usually kept in a Country Store; 1 excellent harness Horse, Buggy and Harness; 1 Sow and Pigs.

The supply of Goods is large and was well laid in.

Goods can be bought at cost for cash until the days of sale. Terms made known on day of sale.

DUNCAN McINTYRE, Trustee.

Nov. 18. 61ts

United States of America.

District Court of the United States for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina.

WHEREAS a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina, on the 13th day of November, 1857, by William M. Harriss, against the Bark J. W. Blodget, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, alleging in substance, that the said Bark while on her homeward voyage from Turks Island to the Port of New York, laden with salt, about the 12th of September last encountered a severe storm and by the violence of the winds and the waves, was driven upon Buzzard's Bay Beach, and that thereupon the Captain and Commander of said Bark, David Moore, left his said Bark upon said Buzzard Bay Beach, and came to the port of Wilmington and consigned said Bark to the Libellant and asked for a Tow Boat to relieve said Bark from her perilous position and to bring her into the Port of Wilmington to receive such repairs as were necessary to enable her to prosecute successfully her intended voyage. That in obedience to the wishes of the said Captain, this Libellant procured the services of Captain Benjamin W. Berry, who with his Tug the Steamer Henrietta, proceeded to said Beach and succeeded in dragging her off, and carried the said Bark in safety to the Port of Wilmington. That upon her arrival in said Port of Wilmington, the said Libellant was obliged to pay and did actually pay bills for repairs and towage and pilotage, and also a large sum to the seamen employed on board of said Bark for their wages, and made other advances more particularly set forth in the schedule annexed to the said libel, amounting to Eleven Hundred and sixty-six 75-100 Dollars. That the said advances were necessary to enable the said Bark to pursue her voyage and earn her freight, and were made in a Port where said Bark did not belong, and where the owners did not reside, and were made on the credit of the said Bark, as well as of the Owners thereof, and were to pay charges and demands which were at that time a lien on said Bark, and by the payment thereof this Libellant became in Law subrogated in place of the parties to whom the payments were made, and became entitled to hold and proceed and enforce the lien of said demands for his own reimbursement

SECOND STOCK!
STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving THEIR SECOND STOCK FOR THIS SEASON, embracing,—

Dry Goods,
Hats, Boots, Shoes,
and Made-up Clothing,

which they invite the attention of Wholesale buyers generally.

B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
Oct'r 6, 1857. 49-tf

FALL 1857.
New and Cheap Goods!
JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general supply of Dry Goods, among which are splendid Dress Goods, with every article in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at a small advance for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fayetteville, Sept'r 26, 1857. 46-tf

New Stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of Books and Stationery, embracing a great variety of

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books.

Together with a large and varied Stock of BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept'r 28.

W. H. CARVER

Is now receiving his

Fall Stock of GOODS,

which is large and well selected. A call from old friends and the public generally is solicited. My stock is too varied to enumerate; every one can find something that they want by calling. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods. W. H. CARVER

Sept. 17, 1857. 43tf

C. J. & R. H. JONES

Are receiving their FALL AND WINTER Stock o

FANCY & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Which they will sell at their usual low prices, in part as follows,—

DE LAINS, all kinds;
All Wool Plaids;
Col'd Merinoes;
Col'd Silks and Black;
Rich Robes A'Quille;
Chenille Shawls;
Do. Scarfs, all silk;
Long Shawls for Gentlemen;
Do. for Servants;
Cloth and Velvet Cloaks;
French Robes, Volant;
Do. for Misses;
Nett Coats for Children;
Long Brocha Shawls;
Merino Shawls, white;
Opera Flannel, Plain and Col'd,
Quilted Skirts;
Do. Hoops;
Fine and Common Blankets;
Cotton, Silk, and Woolen Hosiery;
Do. Fancy, for Children;
Kid, Silk, Merino, Cotton Gloves for Ladies;
Chenille Head Dresses;
Chenilles by the yard;
Bonnet Ribbons; do. plain;
Fringes and Salom, all colors;
Black Velvets;
Bl'k and Col'd Belts;
Mulberry Buttons for Dresses;
Thread, Swiss, Jackonett,
Bobbin, and Cotton Edgings;
Black Lace and Edgings;
Emb'd Hhdkfs, Collars, Sleeves and Bands;
Love and Lace Veils;
Bonnets, Hats and Caps;

—ALSO—

A nice variety of Men's, Ladies', and Children's SHOES.

Also, Men and Boys
Winter Clothing, Cheap.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, and many other Fancy Articles.

Sept. 11, 1857. 42-3m

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER 1857;
JUST RECEIVED.

(Call soon, Secure a Good Bargain and Save Money,)

One of the Largest, Handsomest and Cheapest Stocks of

Ready-Made Clothing,

for Gentlemen's wear, ever brought to this Market, and no mistake!

Also, a Magnificent assortment of

Boy's and Youth's Clothing,

Boy's Suits and Extra Jackets of all colors of Cloth.

FOR RAIL ROAD HANDS.—Ready to furnish Contractors with any quantity of Clothing, at a very low figure.

FOR BOAT HANDS.—A large lot of P. Jackets and Over Coats; also, fancy Flannel Over Shirts and Pants—very cheap.

A very extensive assortment of **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,** Fine Linen and Fancy Marseilles Shirts and Collars, Under-garments of heavy Silk and Merino, Socks, Cravats, Gloves, H'dk'fs, Suspenders, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES—From the heaviest Water-Proof to the finest Pump and Fair Stitched, Philadelphia made; **Hats and Caps,** of all descriptions.

Ladies' French Travelling Trunks—Extra large sizes; Bonnet Boxes; Gents' English Sole Leather, Spanish Iron Frame and Packing Trunks; English Sole Leather Valices, and others; a new style of Travelling Bags (very convenient;) Gentlemen's Shawls and Fancy Buggy Blankets; genuine Havana Segars; Umbrellas; Walking Canes; India Rubber Over Coats, Leggings and Sandals; also, Over Shoes for Ladies; and a great variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

All which will be sold at wholesale or retail very low for cash or on time to prompt paying customers. Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

GEORGE BRANDT,
South side Hay Street,
Opposite G. W. Williams & Co.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 17, 1857. 43-tD1

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 18, 1857. 26-tf

Sugar House Molasses in Hogsheads and Barrels;

20 BBLS. S. H. SYRUP;
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
Loaf, Crushed and Refined Sugars;
10 Bales Gunny Cloth;
Dundee Bagging;
Rope and Twine;
10 Tons SWEDES Iron, assorted sizes;
10 " American hammered Iron;
100 Kegs Nails;
Shot; and Bar Lead;
Cheese; Sperm and Adamantine Candles;
Fresh Byson and Imperial Teas; &c., &c.

For sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Nov'r 5. 57-4w

☞ Mrs. FRANCES E. HUSKE, HAS FINE STRAWBERRY PLANTS for sale, by the hundred; also, Roses, Cape Jessamines, and various other Flowers, in pots and layers.

Nov'r 2. 57-4wks

FOR SALE.

THE following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, the property of E. C. Hall, dec'd, is offered for sale, and consists of the following tracts:

That desirable place known as Rome, containing about 260 Acres, with all the improvements. This place will be sold entire or divided, to suit purchasers, it being probably one of the best business stands in the country, and is very desirable to those wishing to enter the mercantile business.

No. 2, Consists of a Lot and Brick Store, (2 tenements,) in Campbellton, on Bridge Street, near Clarendon Bridge, and is a very desirable stand for business.

No. 3, Is Three vacant Lots in Campbellton, known in city plot as Nos. 109, 111, 112, and half of lot 113.

No. 4, Is a Dwelling House and Lot on Haymount, corner of Plank Road and Adams St. A very desirable residence for the whole year.

No. 5, Is a Corn Mill and Steam Engine and Boiler, of 10 or 15 horse power. This is well worth the attention of those living where water power is not available, and will be sold at a great bargain.

For terms apply to J. H. HALL, Assignee.

agust 1, 1857. 30-tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber desiring to emigrate to the West, offers for sale his entire LANDS, including about six hundred acres, generally known as Chalk Level, lying in the upper end of Harnett county, 3 miles East of Cape Fear River, and on the road leading from Fayetteville to Chapel Hill. Store, Dwelling, Out Houses, all in first rate order.

The Store is at a fine business stand, and is not to be excelled by any country store in the State. There are also upon the premises an excellent well of water within 15 or 20 steps of the House, a fine young orchard of Fruit Trees, a Tan Yard in perfect order, which pays well when in operation. Also, a Blacksmith Shop with Tools, &c.

Any person wishing to purchase such a place would do well to call and examine it for themselves. I am determined to sell, and will make terms easy for the purchaser. A. H. DEWAR.

N. B. The place is one of the healthiest in the Southern country.

40 Shares Bank of Fayetteville Stock.

August 4, 1857. 32tf

2,800 Acres of Land
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit. SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857. 97-tf

690 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

J. L. HAUGHTON.

Oct'r 16. 52-

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having concluded to remove South, offers for sale his

HOUSE AND LOT,

in the village of Chapel Hill.

The dwelling is a handsome one, large and conveniently arranged. The lot contains

SIX ACRES

of ground, with every convenience in the way of out houses, viz:—Dairy, Dry-well, Kitchen, Servant house with two rooms—lathed and plastered, wood and wash house, carriage house and stables.

There is also on the front, a very neat

DOUBLE OFFICE.

The grounds are in a high state of cultivation—about half an acre being in fruit trees of the choicest kind and bearing abundantly.

For further information address the subscriber at this place. Terms made accommodating.

E. MALLETT.

Chapel Hill, Aug. 15. 34-tf

6,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desiring to move to the West offers to sell the following tracts of valuable land.

1 Tract containing 2566 acres in Harnett County 18 miles North of Fayetteville. There is on this tract, two large and comfortable dwelling houses, with all necessary out houses, together with a good mill running two saws and grist, with about 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is excellent farming and turpentine land.

Also another tract containing 4000 acres of turpentine land, about 100 acres of which is cleared. There is on this tract one good dwelling with all necessary out houses and a good grist and saw-mill.

The above lands will be sold at public sale on Thursday the 3d day of December in tracts to suit purchasers.

I will also sell on the same day all my Corn, Fodder, Hay and Stock of all kinds, 8 head of mules & horses, Blacksmith and Cooper's tools, farming utensils, 1 Timber & 2 road waggons, 1 cart and a lot of Harness.

I will take pleasure in showing the above property to any person wishing to purchase.

H. S. McNEILL.

Nov. 7th, 1857. 58-ts

LAND FOR SALE.

1250 ACRES LAND lying on the Camden Stage Road, 15 miles South of Fayetteville. The Land is well timbered, and admirably adapted for Turpentine or Farming purposes; and lies between the Southern Plank Road and Big Rockfish, —convenient to market. There is on it a comfortable frame House, Mill Site &c.

Any information may be obtained on the premises from Mrs. Mary Nelson, or by enquring of

JAMES BANKS, Att'y,
Fayetteville.

Aug. 13. 33-tf

Further Supplies of New Books.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the Author of the Lamplighter; Shirley, by Currer Bell; Mormonism, by Elder Hyde; La Martine's History of Turkey; Moss Side; "Quits," by the Baroness Tautphœus; Modern Reform Examined, by J. C. Stiles; Malcom's Butler's Analogy; Hatfield's American House Carpenter; Noctes Ambrosianae, Edited by Dr. McKenzie; Kane's Arctic Explorations; Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography; School Books, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 24.

New Books.

THE Life of Charlotte Bronte, Author of Jane Eyre, &c; The Testimony of the Rocks, by Hugh Miller; Salad for the Social, by the Author of Salad for the Solitary; Indigenous Races of the Earth, by Nott & Gliddon; The Bee Keeper's Chart. Also, further supplies of Milledulcia; The Prince of the House of David; Mrs. Hentz's Novels; The Baptist Psalmody, Barnes' Family Prayers; Christian Minstrel; Cruden's Concordance; Adams's New Arithmetic; Parley's Common School History; &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

June 24, 1857.

BLANKS for sale at this Office

JUST RETURNED

FROM the Northern cities, for the second time this season, with one of the

Handsomest and Really Cheapest Stocks of

READY-MADE CLOTHING;

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Latest Styles of Cassimere and Silk Hats; Boots and Shoes; Trunks and Fancy Goods;

I ever offered to purchasers in this market.

The present stock particularly having been purchased under very favorable circumstances,—at the October crisis, when goods were low and cash scarce, —and will therefore be sold at a great reduction of former prices

An early call respectfully solicited.

GEORGE BRANDT,
Hay St, Fayetteville.

Nov'r 9. 58-tJ1

Negro Blankets and Kerseys, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Cotton Bagging and Rope, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov'r 4. 57-

RIO AND JAVA COFFEE.—30 Bags just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov'r 4. 57-

NEW YORK SYRUP & MOLASSES just rec'd and for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov'r 4. 57-

CHINESE SUGAR CANE SYRUP just rec'd and for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov'r 4 57-

DOMESTIC OSNABURGS and COTTON YARNS, just rec'd and for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov'r 4. 57-

50 BOXES TALLOW AND ADAMANTINE CANDLES, just rec'd and for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov'r 4. 57-

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS on hand and for sale cheap by W. H. CARVER.
Nov'r 4. 57-
Argus copy.

CHEESE! CHEESE!

25 BOXES just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov'r 4 57-

FOR SALE.

4 LARGE young well broke MULES.
Apply to THOS. J. CURTIS.
Nov. 3. 57-3w

DOCTOR FRANK WILLIAMS'S
CELEBRATED RYE WHISKEY!

THE subscriber has made arrangements to keep a supply of the Genuine Article, and is the only Agent for the sale of the above brand of A No. 1 Rye Whiskey in this place.

ROB'T MITCHELL.
May 4, 1857. 5tf

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Sept. 17. 43tf

AMBROTYPES! AMBROTYPES!!

HAVING taken the Rooms formerly occupied by M. M. Ferguson, over J. M. Beasley's, would respectfully announce to the public that he is prepared to take AMBROTYPES in the best styles known to the art. A trial is all he asks, and if satisfaction is not given, there is no charge

"So come along without delay,"
And get a picture from Battley.

W. T. BATTLEY.
Nov. 5, 1857. 57tf

ROUND PINE LAND.

WE offer for sale 2000 ACRES round Pine Turpentine Land 17 miles from Fayetteville, between the Western and Centre Plank Roads—the Morganton Road running through the same. A bargain will be sold in these lands. For particulars apply to Mr. Charles Monroe near the land or to the subscribers.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Nov. 9th. 58-tJ1

LAST CALL.

ALL Notes and Accounts due W. F. & E. F. Moore, and also those due Moore & Brother, that are unsettled on the 1st of December, will positively be put in the hands of an Officer for collection.

E. F. MOORE, Adm'r.
Nov. 3. 57-1m
Town papers copy.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.
June 3, 1857. 13tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorized to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present. J. J. MOORE.
Fayetteville, June 3, 1857. 13tf

NOTICE.

AT September Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the subscriber having qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of John McLaurin, notifies all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said Estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

D. McLAURIN, Adm'r.
Sept. 15, 1857. 43tf

HOOP IRON.

A LARGE lot of Hoop Iron for Cotton. For sale low, by JAS. G. COOK.
Nov'r 9. 58-2m

UNDERTAKERS.

THE subscribers offer their services to the public to furnish Coffins, Hearse, and every other requisite for Funerals. They have a considerable supply of Coffins ready made, and an abundant supply of Mahogany, Black Walnut and Gum and Poplar materials for making any size at a short notice. Orders left at the Cool Spring Mills will be promptly attended to.

HEARSEY & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 29, 1857. 20tf

GUANO.

35 TONS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by WORTH & UTLEY.
Aug. 28. 38-

FOR SALE.

ADAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

GUANO.

50 TONS BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Aug. 31. 38-

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to T. J. CURTIS.
April 29, 1857. 3tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL
Furniture and Fixtures for Sale.

THE above named property will be sold to any responsible person, upon fair terms, if applied for between the present time and the 15th of December next. If not sold by the 15th of Dec., they will be sold at Auction after the first day of January next, in lots to suit purchasers.

Any information wanted will be cheerfully given by applying to J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Fayetteville, September 12, 1857. 42-tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S English Grammar; Peterson's Familiar Science; Bolmar's Fables; Emerson's Arithmetic; Bolmar's French Grammar; Lovell's U. S. Speaker; Sargent's Standard Speaker; North Carolina Readers; Mitchell's Geographies; Quackenbos's Rhetoric; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 4, 1857.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Brown's Building, Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.
Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

D. A. LAMONT,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.
May 6, 1857. 5tf

DAVID McDUFFIE,
Brickmason and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

B. F. PEARCE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

B. F. PEARCE.] [J. W. PEARCE, JR.
July 30. 29-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,
Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.
June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

A. McRIMMON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 6, 1857. 22tf

JOHN P. SAMPSON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.
Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.
Nov. 8, 1856.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.
Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C
Jan'y 1, 1857. 7

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN;
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN
Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.
Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

The Trustees of the
BENNETTSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY

DESIRE to procure the services of a gentleman as Principal of said Academy, who is a graduate of some respectable College, and capable of teaching the branches usually taught in our higher female institutions. It is essential that he should be a married man, of good moral character, and have associated with him a lady (his wife or daughter would be preferred) who is competent to teach Music and the ornamental branches usually taught in our female institutions. It is believed such Teacher would be well remunerated. Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the subscriber at Bennettsville, Marlborough Dist, S. C. The election to take place Dec'r 8th, 1857.

J. G. DUDLEY, Sec'y Board Trustees.
Nov'r 14. 60-3w

LOOK AT THIS AND RELIEVE THE NEEDY!

I AM owing large amounts which must be paid now very soon, or suit and ruin will ensue. I do, therefore, most earnestly appeal to all persons who are indebted to me to

COME FORWARD WITHOUT DELAY AND PAY THEIR RESPECTIVE DUES!

Will give the highest market prices for Cotton, in discount; or, should debtors think that the prices for Cotton are likely to rule higher, at a later period in the season, if they will bring their Cotton forward I will ship it for them, and hold, should they wish, 60 or 90 days, and when sold settle with them by the bills of sale. Come all and meet your debts, that I may be able to pay mine.

From this date until 1st of January, 1858, will sell all Dry Goods at a material deduction on former prices for cash. M. W. McNAIR.
Springfield, Nov'r 9, 1857. 60*3t

VALUABLE
Town Property for Sale.

THE subscriber, contemplating a removal from Fayetteville, offers for sale all of his Real Estate in said town, among which are several Fire Proof Stores on the North side of Person Street: several Dwelling Houses and Lots, among others the Cottage Residence near the Court House; several beautifully located Building Lots on Rowan, Orange and Frink Streets, and one or two Lots in Campbellton.

D. G. MAC RAE.
Nov. 16, 1857. 60*3t

STANLY HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having lately purchased the above mentioned **HOUSE,**

respectfully solicts public patronage. We will spare no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the best the Market affords.

Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and attentive Ostlers in attendance.

We also have a Large Stock of Goods

on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.
Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857. 56-*6m

DRY GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats, Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas; &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind. EDMUND LILLY.
Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE;

—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.
Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS!
At Pekin, Montgomery Co., N. C.

BROOKSHIRE & COX are now receiving from New York an entirely

New Stock of Goods,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Ready-made Clothing; in fact, everything necessary to a good assortment and called for in the country trade. Our goods were selected with care in the Northern market and bought for cash, and we can afford to sell them as cheap as they can be obtained elsewhere.

We invite calls from our neighbors and the public generally, as we wish to show our Stock, and promise to give our customers good bargains.

W. F. BROOKSHIRE. ABEL COX.
Sept'r 21. 44-*3m

Shoes.

A FRESH SUPPLY of SHOES, assorted qualities, just received and for sale by H. & E. J. LILLY.
Nov. 16 60*-2t

LOST!

A NOTE of One Hundred Dollars, payable to David Sikes or order, and signed by D. F Gillespie and James F. Gillespie, and bears date April 13th, 1857. All persons are forbidden to trade for said Note, and the makers from paying the same except to myself. DAVID SIKES.
Nov. 10. 60*tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the President Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of new certificates in lieu of the originals, which have been lost or destroyed.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 292, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 293, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

HENRY TOOMER,
JOHN S. TOOMER,
Ex'rs of John D. Toomer.
Aug. 31. 38*3m

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 130 or 140 lbs. Has a very small foot. Reads very well for a negro, keep accounts, and is very intelligent. A scar on one of his knees, from a cut of an axe, which sometimes makes him limp. About 35 years of age. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.
Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE.
Mining Engineer,
May 21, 1856 6-tf

DWELLING FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell the large Dwelling and Lot on the corner of Gillespie and Russell Streets, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Erambert. Terms reasonable. E. J. HALE.

BOERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,
FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our father and scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION:

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.
MANUFACTURING
PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.
June 14, 1857. 1y.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Equity, August Term 1857

Green Williams vs. Eli H. Scarborough, Adm'r of Kenneth McRae, and Green Williams.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Green Williams, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Green Williams be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D 1857, and of American Independence the 82d year.
56*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

Stephen Britt, Alden Britt and others vs. Eli Brumble, Willis B. Britt, Bryan Britt.

Petition for Partition of Land, filed in vacation.

AFFIDAVIT having been made that the defendant Bryan Britt resides beyond the limits of this State, publication is therefore hereby made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said defendant, Bryan Britt, to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to him.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in August A. D. 1857, and in the eighty-second year of American Independence.
52*6t J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity, August Term 1857.

Samuel H. Christian vs. Eli H. Scarborough Adm'r of Kenneth McRae, and Dawson A. McRae.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Dawson A. McRae is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Dawson A. McRae be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D 1857, and of American Independence the 82d year.
56*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity, August Term 1857.

Joel Headerson and Edw'd Hopkins, Ex'rs of Chas. G. Harris, vs. Green Davis and Mathew Davis Executor of Mathew Davis, Sr., and Parsons Davis and Bryan Ragan.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Green Davis and Parsons Davis are non residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Green Davis and Parsons Davis be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiffs' bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D 1857, and the 82d year of American Independence.
56*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.

F. B. Andrews vs. Morgan C. Turrentine.

Original Attachment.—D. F. Flowers summoned as Garnishee.

THE answer of the Garnishee in this case having been filed, and conditional judgment having been rendered against the defendant, M. C. Turrentine, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said defendant, Morgan C. Turrentine, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February, 1858, then and there to replevy and plead or demur, or the said judgment will be made absolute.

Witness, F. F. Cumming, Clerk of said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1857. F. F. CUMMING, Clerk.
60*6t

75 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 20th of May last, a Negro Boy, NELSON. Said boy is about 22 years of age, of copper complexion, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, quite intelligent, speaks rather impudently with some stammering. When last heard from he was in Stanly County, N. C., passing as free, and may possibly have free papers. I will give $25 reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I may get him again; or $75 for confinement, as above, and evidence sufficient to convict any person or persons of harboring or assisting him in making his escape. WM. C. SMITH,
Wadesboro', N. C.
Sept'r 21. 46*tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office.